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IMF Predicts Slow Growth For Europe And Japan

Overall World Increase Of 3% Would Be Best Expansion Since 1989

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The hearty economic expansion under way in North America and developing countries in Asia will escape much of the industrialized world this year, the International Monetary Fund predicted Wednesday.

Yet, overall, world economic output will grow 3 percent this year, the best performance for the global economy since 1989, and it will rise to 3.7 percent in 1995, the IMF forecast in its semiannual World Economic Outlook.

The lending and monitoring agency's analysts generally praised efforts by the industrialized nations to keep inflation at bay but called for a range of actions in particular countries that it believes will hasten sustained, gradual growth.

• Japan, it said, should open its markets for foreign goods.

• Italy and France need to reduce their budget deficits.

• Russia, China and India must continue down the road of steady reforms.

[Separately, a senior IMF official said the U.S. Federal Reserve should raise short-term interest rates to between 4 and 5 percent to keep the recovery on track and ward off inflation, Agency France-Press reported.]

[But while the rise in long-term rates, currently at more than 7 percent, is basically normal, they should not go any higher, the IMF's research department director, Michael Mussa, told a press conference.]

The IMF's positive global view was tempered by the large disparities it sees between high-growth nations like the United States, Canada and China, for example, and the still struggling economies of Western Europe and Japan.

The 3 percent prediction for this year, for example, was slightly lower than the 3.2 percent estimate the IMF released in October.

Beyond 1994, the picture brightens. The pace of growth will produce 3.7 percent growth for 1995, the IMF said. "Gradual recovery" is continuing, it declared.

The IMF said that the real gross domestic product, which accounts for inflation, would rise 2.4 percent in 1994 in the industrial countries, that consumer prices would rise 2.5 percent in those nations and that unemployment would average 6.3 percent.

Overall, the former Communist nations, in the midst of a wrenching transition from communism to capitalism, are expected to grow 2.5 percent in 1994, the IMF said.

\$1.5 Billion IMF Loan Gives a Lift to Yeltsin

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund approved a \$1.5 billion loan for Russia on Wednesday, a deal that represents an endorsement of President Boris N. Yeltsin's centrist policies.

The IMF said its loan would back up a government program that aims to reduce inflation through a tight budget and high interest rates, setting the stage for economic growth and improvement in Russian living standards.



A REFUGEE — A man arriving in Carr, Burundi, carrying his children from the boat he used to escape the fighting in Rwanda, which has spread to the southern border. Meanwhile, the UN peacekeeping mission is nearing collapse amid the chaos. Page 2.

Kohl Assails Banks in Schneider Fiasco

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Wednesday added his weight to the charge that some of the country's largest banks were responsible for the spectacular crash of a prominent real estate investor.

In the case of Jürgen Schneider, who amassed more than 5 billion Deutsche marks (\$3 billion) in debt before his disappearance two weeks ago, Mr. Kohl said banks appeared to have exercised a double standard, lending millions with less caution than they would normally exercise on "a loan of 100,000 marks to a foreman."

"When a bank gives a loan, whatever it is called, one expects it to examine the line of credit with caution," he said on German television.

Mr. Kohl added that German banks should ask themselves, "Why have you adopted principles different than for the foreman?"

Mr. Kohl's question echoed the sentiment of many in recent days who have said that Mr. Schneider's 40 or so creditor banks had neglected their duty to scrutinize a major client.

Earlier Wednesday, a German prosecutor even said banks might be investigated for "aiding and abetting" alleged criminal activity by Mr. Schneider and his wife, who controlled one of Germany's biggest property development groups, which now faces bankruptcy.

Such comments have breathed new life into an ancient debate on the power and influence of a handful of big commercial banks in German society.

In addition to lending to and controlling major stakes in German industry, German banks board members often serve on the boards of major corporations.

Though Mr. Kohl said no new laws were necessary because the fault here lay with the banks, other critics of the German banking system are urging better supervision and a new, social component in banking and bankruptcy regulations.

"It cannot be that these kinds of cases routinely leave small and medium-sized businesses to foot the bill, sometimes with their existence, with the rest of the risk borne by the state and the general public through tax losses, in this case by the billions of Deutsche marks," Mr. Kohl said.

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Clinton Escalates Plan for Air Strikes

He Wants to Shield All 'Safe Areas' While Allies Renew Diplomatic Tack

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton pressed on Wednesday for more aggressive NATO military action to stop Serbian attacks on "safe areas" in Bosnia.

"We must make the Serbs pay a higher price for the continued violence," Mr. Clinton said at a White House news conference.

Reacting to carnage in Gorazde, he proposed extending the NATO air-strike umbrella around Sarajevo to all six UN-designated safety zones in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Mr. Clinton also said the United States, Russia and European allies planned "a major diplomatic initiative" to end the strife.

NATO ambassadors meeting in Brussels provisionally endorsed the proposals but delayed final approval to allow military advisers to consider the best way to proceed.

"Air power alone will not settle this conflict," Mr. Clinton said. "This conflict will have to be settled through negotiations."

Before speaking, Mr. Clinton conferred by phone with President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, President François Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Jean Chrétien of Canada.

Mr. Clinton said that he and Mr. Yeltsin were in "broad agreement" on objectives in Bosnia but that it remained to be seen whether they are in complete accord on policy.

"I had a good talk with President Yeltsin, but I believe frankly we have to read and get the details all written out," Mr. Clinton said during a photo session in the Oval Office. Only then, he said, would it become clear if they were in complete accord.

"I'm hoping that we will be," Mr. Clinton said. "I felt very good about the telephone conversation I had with President Yeltsin."

Asked about Moscow's view of the situation, he said, "They are very upset with the Serbs."

"My own view is that we have a chance to have a common policy," he added.

Earlier, Mr. Yeltsin was quoted by the Interfax news agency as reiterating his opposition to widening air strikes against Serbian forces and maintaining his view that the UN Security Council should be consulted before any intensified military action.

"We're going to do what we can to exert whatever pressure and take whatever initiative we can to restore a climate in which a decent and honorable agreement can be reached," Mr. Clinton said.

The approach used last month to break the siege of Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, involved setting up a zone around the city and making it off limits to heavy guns. Serbs were required to pull back their weapons 12 miles from Sarajevo. They complied under the threat of NATO air strikes.

"If there is any violation by anybody, there can be air action," Mr. Clinton said Wednesday.

Under the previous policy, NATO air strikes could only be called to protect UN peacekeepers. The only exception had been in Sarajevo.

Asked if it was "too late" to save Gorazde, Mr. Clinton said, "No."

"It's too late for a lot of people who have been killed there," he said. But he said that the Muslim enclave could yet be restored as a safe haven if the Bosnian Serbs would end their assault.

But, as he spoke, the Serbs continued their attack on the city, including shelling of the hospital.

Mr. Clinton also said he expected the UN Security Council to endorse the plan.

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'Original Sin' And a 4-Year Tale of War

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The aftermath of Yugoslavia's continuing carnage in Gorazde, Serbian triumphalism, resplendent Bosnian civilian suffering, despair in Washington and Europe, brave talk of a new Western approach — these are the latest headlines of a story now some four years in the making.

To understand the state of affairs in Bosnia, a place to begin is June 1991, the moment Jonathan Eyal, director of studies at the Royal United Services Institute in London, calls "the original sin."

The Berlin Wall had fallen. The Soviet Union and the Cold War were moribund but not quite dead. The United States and its allies were fresh from triumph in the Gulf War. In this atmosphere, James A. Baker 3d, secretary of state at the time, went to Belgrade, then the capital of a unified Yugoslavia, desperately groping for its post-Communist future.

Yugoslavia's various republics — Slovenia and Croatia most prominently — were making noises about independence. A fiercely nationalist Serbian leader, Slobodan Milosevic, was on the rise. The Yugoslav economy was a wreck.

Prime Minister Ante Markovic promised reform and the perpetuation of Yugoslavia as it had existed. The Bush administration decided to back the status quo. In retrospect, some analysts argue, this was the first miscalculation.

Mr. Markovic had "succeeded in alienating almost every other actor in the Yugoslav drama," writes Misha Glenny, a journalist. Yet Mr. Baker endorsed Mr. Markovic and his program and sharply warned Slovenia and Croatia not to withdraw from the Yugoslav union.

As a result, Mr. Eyal said, "we sent the wrong message to both sides." According to some analysts, Serbian nationalists were convinced that the West would turn a blind eye if they tried to hold Yugoslavia together by force. Slovenia and Croatia were convinced they should embrace independence before Western pressure intensified.

The Serbian military command saw those statements by Mr. Baker and others in the West "as a green light to attack," said the historian Mark Wheeler at the University of London's School of Slavonic and East European Studies.

So the war began, first in Slovenia, then in Croatia. It has shifted ground since then but it has not ended. Nor has the Western dilemma over how to respond.

An initial phase of the violence, until the late autumn of 1991, was dominated by Western Europe's post-Cold War idealism.

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'Recovery on Crutches' Leaves Little Hope for Jobless

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Europe's long-awaited economic recovery is finally taking hold, but it will be so faint that the average citizen is unlikely to feel better off until 1995.

Despite signs of economic improvement, Europe will face a hittersweet rebound in 1994, with unemployment in major economies such as France and Germany rising to record levels and consumers, with few exceptions, still nervous about spending money, a number of leading economists say.

This, in turn, could have political implications for leaders such as Helmut Kohl of Germany, and Edouard Balladur, of France — both of whom are trying to jolt their economies into a stronger upturn and enhance their chances for success in upcoming elections.

The main progress that has been spotted — increases in export orders — is attributed largely

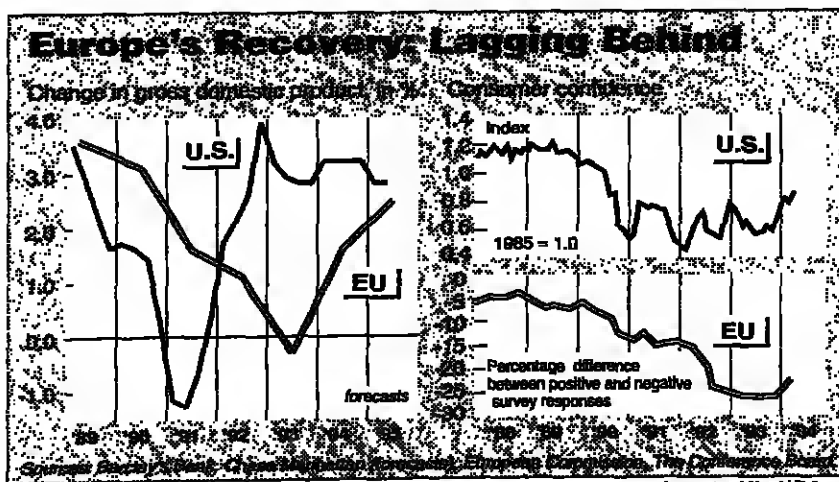
to the strength of the U.S. economy or to exchange rate considerations that make European goods relatively cheaper on world markets. But domestic demand is still depressed in much of Europe and increases in investment spending are negligible.

"This is a recovery on crutches," said Alison Cottrell, international economist at Midland Global Markets Research in London.

Kermit Schoenholz, director of economic analysis at Salomon Brothers in London, said Europe's recovery in 1994 would be "quite mild." He noted that "job losses, falling real wages, higher real taxes, and reduced social outlays will keep confidence low and prompt consumer retrenchment."

Britain's economy, now into its second year of post-recession growth and expected to expand by 2.5 percent in 1994, is the exception. The consensus forecast for average economic

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Touvier Gets a Life Term

First Frenchman to Be So Convicted

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

VERSAILLES, France — Almost 50 years after he ordered the execution of seven Jews while he was serving in a pro-Nazi militia, Paul Touvier early Wednesday became the first Frenchman to be found guilty of crimes against humanity during World War II.

Now a frail 79-year-old man suffering from prostate cancer, Touvier was sentenced to life imprisonment. He showed no visible emotion as Judge Henri Boulard announced the verdict, which the 12 members of the jury reached after five and a half hours of deliberation.

Touvier never denied sending the seven

Jews to their deaths on June 29, 1944, at Rillieux-la-Pape, near Lyon. But he said he did so to save 73 others.

Given the last word before the jury withdrew, he said, "I have never forgotten the victims of Rillieux. I think of them every day, every evening."

The trial assumed special significance because it was the first time a French court had examined any aspect of French persecution of Jews when the country was under German occupation between 1940 and 1944.

"Shall we bury history or shall we have the courage of carrying out the reflection to the very end?" France's chief rabbi, Joseph

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Kiosk

Court Defends Its Neo-Nazi Ruling

KARLSRUHE, Germany (AP) — Rejecting Jewish criticism, Germany's highest appeals court on Wednesday defended a ruling it made five weeks ago that could make it harder to prosecute neo-Nazis who deny that the Holocaust happened.

The Federal Appeals Court said denying the Holocaust could not be considered a violation of human dignity. It also noted that it did not acquit Günter Deckert, leader of the extreme-right National Democratic Party, but sent his case back for retrial.

Maastricht 2: A Hot Corner of Drugs and Tolerance

By Marlies Simons
New York Times Service

MAASTRICHT, Netherlands — These days, most clients at the Easy Cafe and the Smoky saloon, places where the police permit the sale of hashish and marijuana, are day trippers from across the border. Some light up and linger in the half-dark. Others buy little stashes and leave.

"The skunk is especially good," said a young German who had picked out the potent, locally grown marijuana. He and his friend each bought the maximum allowance — enough for about two dozen cigarettes.

They are known here as "the drug tourists," the shoppers drawn by the permissive rules for soft drugs in the Netherlands. Often rowdier and more demanding than the local smokers, they have set off a wave of anxiety in a border region of farming villages and small trading towns.

But most disturbing to Maastricht and its small police force is the scene in the park along the Meuse River, where dozens of addicts gather daily to shoot heroin. Most are young people from Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, and as far away as northern France.

Two years ago, this Dutch city near where Germany, Bel-

gium and the Netherlands meet was proud to be chosen for the signing of the Treaty on European Union. Yet, the triple border is proving to be not only a symbol of togetherness, but also a handicap.

As Europe integrates and its internal borders virtually disappear, many national laws, including drug policies, remain far apart. And with more and more neighbors flocking to the Netherlands to take advantage of its lenient drug rules, the question in many minds here is: Should the Netherlands go on paying the price for being different?

The Dutch took years to agree on what they see as a reasonable way to deal with narcotics: permitting (not legalizing) the sale of soft drugs to diminish crime and to free the police to clamp down on trafficking in heroin, cocaine, and other hard drugs. Possession of small amounts of hard drugs for personal use is tolerated because addiction is seen as a public health problem that is attended by a large network of treatment programs. Lenience, the Dutch argue, has given their country one of Europe's lowest and most stable ratios of heroin addiction and deaths. Crack is rare here.

Amsterdam used to be the mecca for the young drifters who came to use and abuse drugs and eventually moved on. The

police finally closed Amsterdam's drug-rehabilitation programs to nonresidents.

Yet, in the last two years, since custom controls in the European Union have disappeared, "drug tourists" have been commuting in droves to Dutch border towns. "You'd think we were holding country fairs," a police officer said, citing towns like Maastricht, Heerlen, Arnhem, Breda, and Rotterdam whose marijuana cafes and street dealers prosper because of foreign clients. "Of course we're not happy with this."

Maastricht, a handsome medieval town of 130,000 inhabitants, gets about 1,000 foreign tourists looking for drugs each day, the police estimate. The police complain that 80 percent of their time is now taken up by drug-related crimes — car thefts, assaults, and burglaries that serve largely to pay for drug needs. Maastricht has 140 local addicts, the police said, most of whom receive free methadone treatment.

On a recent weekend, tourists at the Cool Running Cafe, young men and women who spoke German and French, studied the menu and bought skunk and super-skunk. The dealer behind the counter chopped Moroccan hashish into bits

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Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	0.800 Din	Malta	35 c.
Cyprus	£1.00	Nigeria	20.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Oman	1,000 Rials
Finland	11 F.M.	Qatar	8.00 Rials
Gibraltar	£0.85	Rep. Ireland	£1.00
Great Britain	£0.85	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Egypt	£0.50	South Africa	£0.60
Jordan	£0.50	U.A.E.	£0.50 Dirh
Kenya	£0.50	U.S. Mil.	£1.10
Kuwait	500 Fils	Zimbabwe	20.00

Dow Jones

Down	21.11	Trib Index	Down 0.63%
New York	3,598.71		108.54

The Dollar

DM	1.6873	previous close	1.7005
Yen	1.4949		1.4805
Yan	102.935		103.15
FF	5.795		5.8375

WORLD BRIEFS

UN Force Begins Rwanda Pullout

Its Mission Is Near Collapse Amid Chaos and Massacres

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KIGALI, Rwanda — Terrified UN soldiers scrambled aboard planes evacuating Kigali on Wednesday as the UN peacekeeping mission in Rwanda neared total collapse amid bloody chaos.

Shouting at each other and mulling prayers, 252 Bangladeshi peacekeepers rushed onto planes loaded with dozens of UN military observers and refugees.

UN officers said they had been told that the rest of a force that had numbered 2,500 would soon leave the country.

They said the decision had been triggered by the refusal of government forces to hand the airport over to UN control. About 250 UN peacekeepers would stay in a final attempt to broker an end to two weeks of civil war and ethnic bloodletting.

"If they do not reach an agreement on a cease-fire, it must be very clear we shall not stay here," the UN special envoy to Rwanda, Jacques-Roger Boob-Booh, said late Tuesday.

In chilling new evidence of spreading slaughter in Rwanda, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said Wednesday that the police had executed people sheltering in a stadium in a southern town.

In a statement in Geneva, it said Rwandan police officers and militiamen were preventing 6,000 people from leaving the stadium in the town of Cyangugu.

It said it had received field reports that "60 people had been pulled out from the stadium by police and that 16 of them were subsequently executed."

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees cited reports from local authorities, missionaries and relief workers in Cyangugu that 10,850 people had been killed in the district since violence spread from the capital of Kigali.

As many as 100,000 people may have been killed in the past two weeks, the U.S.-based Human Rights Watch group said in a letter to the Security Council, made public late on Tuesday.

Aid agencies said Tuesday that, according to unofficial estimates, 2 million people may have been made homeless by the fighting.

Piles of corpses litter the streets of Kigali and the hilly countryside, most of them minority Tutsi butchered by government soldiers and militia-wielding Hutu militias.

Thousands of civilians can be seen trekking aimlessly in the countryside, trying to avoid battles between rebels and soldiers or marauding Hutu militias.

In nearly every valley, smoke rises from burning villages, and the stench of death is everywhere.

"These people are behaving like animals," said a UN military officer. He added: "If we pull out of here, a lot of people will argue why should we stay in places like Bosnia."

(Reuters, AP)

In Zulu Heartland, A Sigh of Relief

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service

KWAMASHU, South Africa — Most South Africans here in the Zulu heartland of Natal Province reacted jubilantly to the news that the Inkatha Freedom Party had ended its boycott of the elections next week, predicting that the agreement would almost certainly lessen the threat of election-related violence.

Since mid-March, when Zulu nationalists led by Chief Mangosuthu Buthezi issued their appeal for an election boycott, the black townships and villages of Natal have erupted in a spree of killings and house burnings.

The province has a fifth of South Africa's population, but is believed to have been the scene of nearly half of the country's political killings in the last decade. A state of emergency has been in force here for the past three weeks, a tacit acknowledgment of failure to find a political solution to the endemic unrest.

Most people interviewed here — many of whom have been victims of the interethnic violence — expressed relief at Inkatha's agreement to end the boycott.

"We're overjoyed," said Selby Thwala, a laboratory technician and a senior African National Congress official in this black township about 16 kilometers (10 miles) north of Durban.

"Everybody here was waiting anxiously for the seven o'clock news tonight to see with their own eyes if Buthezi would actually come out and say, 'let's vote.' Nobody around here missed the news."

He added: "We definitely expect the violence, killings, and mass marches to stop, because there's no reason for them to go on now."

Eric Ntombela, 33, a truck driver, said Tuesday evening was the first time in months that he dared walk after dark in this section of Kwamashu, not far from several hostels that are believed to be inhabited mostly by Inkatha supporters.

This area, in the heart of the sprawling township, has reverberated with the sound of gunfire virtually every night in recent weeks.

Mr. Ntombela said, "I think it's safe here now," he said, adding that with the Inkatha Freedom Party now running in the elections, "they have no reason to fight anymore."

He said his older sister, Absena, 35, a mother of five, was killed while walking along the same path two months ago.

But Williams Sithole, another African National Congress official, took a slightly less sanguine view. Although he, too, thought the violence would diminish after Inkatha's decision, he said he feared that there would almost certainly be some postelection violence if, as expected, the ANC wins big.

"The community is still very much scared of the ANC, and scared that they might not take it well if we win the elections," he said.

Maphoyasa Magwaza, an ANC organizer, said that while he was pleased with Tuesday's announcement, it was unfortunate that Inkatha had delayed an agreement until the 11th hour.

Kwazulu, the homeland carved out of Natal Province for the country's 8 million Zulus — South Africa's largest ethnic group — is a scattering of fragments, predominantly rural and wretchedly poor.

In recent years, more urbanized and educated Zulus have tended to support the African National Congress, while more traditional and conservative rural Zulus tend to be devoted to Chief Buthezi and the Zulu king, Goodwill Zwelithini.

While most South African party officials and political analysts were generally enthusiastic about the negotiating breakthrough on Tuesday, some cautioned that it was still too early to tell whether tensions between Inkatha and ANC supporters will really diminish.

Petals and Power Juxtaposed in Tokyo

By T. R. Reid

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The highest social event on the spring calendar for the Japanese establishment is the gala gathering formally called "The Prime Minister's Cherry Blossom Viewing Party." But when the politico-diplomatic elite turned out 7,000 strong for the annual rite on Wednesday morning, two fairly important things were missing: There were no cherry blossoms, and there was no prime minister.

Actually, that is slightly exaggerated, on both counts.

Here and there around the rolling green sward of the Shinjuku Gardens there actually were some cherry trees still lined along the bough with the delicate pink hues of Japan's favorite flower. But most of the flora had already fallen, the faded blossoms blowing like driven snow before the morning breeze.

Moreover, there actually was a prime minister present — but he, too, is a fallen blossom. Blasted by fickle political winds, Mori-

hiro Hosokawa announced his resignation two weeks ago and is now serving merely as a fill-in until a new leader can be chosen. The bitersweet task of being host to this annual assemblage was quite likely his last official duty.

Asked how he felt about this twist of fate, Mr. Hosokawa glanced around at the wailing blossoms, flashed his enigmatic smile, and replied: "Not great."

Also sipping sake amid the wind-blown petals was Tsutomu Hata, a politician whose bid is just about to blossom.

A close ally of Mr. Hosokawa's and a co-leader of the historic political realignment that has swept over Japan since summer, Mr. Hata is the consensus choice to become the next prime minister.

But life is not exactly a bowl of cherries for Mr. Hata right now, either. In this consensus-minded country, he cannot take office until the seven-party governing coalition agrees to a policy platform for the new Hata administration.

To dwell on such dark political clouds seemed almost uncouth, however, on a lovely spring morning when the nation's finest donned their finest — for men, dark suits and white shirts; for women, very short skirts or very long kimonos.

Refreshments ranged from the domestic favorite sushi and beer to an increasingly popular import, American southern-style fried chicken.

And there was, of course, sake, the Japanese rice wine, served the way sake should be served: scooped directly from the wooden keg into fragrant square cups of virgin pine.

The Japanese have been enjoying the simple pleasures of *hana-mi* (cherry blossom viewing) for thousands of years. It is the ephemeral nature of the flowers — they bud, blossom, and blow away within a matter of days — that appeals to the Japanese aesthetic.

Always enhanced with cherry blossom metaphors, the media here went wild with headlines in the manner of "Spring Brings Falling Petals — and Politicians, Too."

Talks Drag On Over Taxes and Security Policy

By Steven Brull

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Having settled on Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata as the next prime minister, Japan's governing coalition failed again on Wednesday to nominate him, extending to 12 days a drawn-out, messy and complicated process.

Despite the delay, as talks among the coalition's seven parties remained stymied over tax and security policies, Mr. Hata began sipping possible recruits on Wednesday for his cabinet.

If agreement is reached on Thursday, he could be named prime minister as soon as Friday.

"I have no idea what they're talking about," said Ichiro Ozawa of the Japan Renewal Party, referring to the back-room dealing on Wednesday. "Could it be they want to create a new welfare tax?"

The fight is over how to pay for a 6 trillion yen (\$58 billion) income tax cut that coalition members want to extend from this year through 1995 and beyond.

The Socialists, the largest bloc in the coalition, are opposing a proposal by the Renewal Party that Japan increase consumption taxes to pay for a reduction in income taxes. Instead, they want the current 3 percent consumption tax be scrapped and replaced with an undefined new type of indirect tax. On Wednesday, the Socialists rejected a compromise proposal.

The feud was another reminder that a Hata government is likely to be fragile.

To those familiar with Japan, the extended maneuvering is hardly surprising. The need to reach consensus and save face engenders a drawn-out process of posturing and positioning that allows everyone to pretend in the end that harmony has been preserved.

But the dillydallying has delayed passage of the national budget for the fiscal year that began this month, which includes the hefty tax cut to breathe life into the recession-bound economy.

It has also meant delay in compiling economic policies to soothe trade tensions with Washington, and two weeks of uncertainty over how Japan will deal with North Korea's suspected nuclear development program.

The delay helped to drive down the Tokyo stock market's Nikkei index by 310.16 points, or 1.5 percent, to 19,882.18 on Wednesday.

The leadership vacuum also posed a growing threat to Japan's trade relations. The government took the embarrassing step Wednesday of canceling trade talks with the European Union, which had been scheduled for Friday and Saturday in Tokyo. Aides to Sir Leon Brittan, the EU trade commissioner, said he "fully understood" the reasons for the cancellation.

The political maneuvering, away from the public scrutiny, harks back to the ways of the Liberal Democratic Party, which was removed from power last summer after 38 years. Those who led the rebellion against the Liberal Democratic leadership, a group of



Mr. Hosokawa and his wife, Kayoko, at Wednesday's blossom-viewing in Tokyo.

relatively young politicians led by Ichiro Ozawa, boasted of more consumer-oriented, politically responsive government.

It is possible that Mr. Hata will be elected prime minister in a parliamentary vote on Friday, exactly two weeks after Morihiro Hosokawa, symbol of a new era of clean and more transparent politics, announced his intention to resign. Mr. Hosokawa was brought down for his mishandling of personal and campaign finances, including a 100 million yen loan from a mob-linked trucking company.

When Mr. Hosokawa said he would resign, coalition leaders said they wanted to name his successor within a week. Mr. Hata, the genial foreign minister and deputy prime minister, was the obvious front-runner. But the outlook became cloudy when Michio Watanabe, the gruff, outspoken Liberal Democratic faction-leader and former foreign minister, threw his hat in the ring.

It seemed to matter little that among the Japanese public, Mr. Watanabe was emblematic of the corrupt, anti-consumer policies of the Liberal Democratic Party. Strategically, Mr. Watanabe was simply too valuable not to consider.

After days of dropping hints, Mr. Watanabe signaled on Sunday that he would leave the party in a bid to become prime minister of the coalition government. The next day, though, he backed down, having realized he could not convince enough Liberal Democrats to defect to offset the loss of Socialists in the coalition.

His aborted effort, however, encouraged at least 12 Liberal Democrats to bolt the party.

With Mr. Watanabe out, Mr. Hata is the unchallenged front-runner. But with the coalition still bickering internally, it was a stark reminder of strains that may bind Mr. Hata's hands just as they did Mr. Hosokawa's.

In Caning Case, Questions About Police Brutality

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

SINGAPORE — The case of an American teenager sentenced to be caned for vandalism is raising new questions here about a long-standing complaint against the police: the mistreatment of suspects in custody.

As Michael P. Fay, 18, awaits the outcome of a clemency appeal, other young people arrested with him have voiced allegations that the police physically abused and threatened them to elicit confessions.

In the case of a 15-year-old Malaysian, a medical report describing a ruptured eardrum appeared to corroborate Mr. Fay's account of a severe beating that the boy says he received from police interrogators when both were detained last year at a Singapore police station.

Mr. Fay has said that he himself was also physically abused, threatened and subjected to racial insults while in police custody in October 1993.

In a statement Tuesday night, the Ministry of Home Affairs, which has jurisdiction over the police, rejected Mr. Fay's charges that a confession he signed was coerced and that the police had abused him. It withheld comment on other cases, including that of the Malaysian, on grounds that they were still before the courts.

In a final attempt to spare Mr. Fay from a caning, lawyers asked President Ong Teng Cheong for clemency on Wednesday. The Associated Press reported. The contents of the plea for an executive pardon were not made public. A decision is expected within days.

and there was no sign that an exception to Singapore's tough criminal laws would be made.

Lawyers made final arguments Tuesday in the trial of Shu Chi Ho, 16, from Hong Kong, who also faces caning for four vandalism charges that include spray-painting cars with Mr. Fay. He denies the charges.

During his trial, Shu Chi Ho asserted that oral and written statements he made to police in October were coerced by beatings and threats. Police denied the allegations, and the judge ruled that the confessions were admissible as evidence.

He told the court that police interrogators had punched him in the chest, slapped him in the face, struck him with elbows to the back

of the neck and beat him on the leg with a ruler.

Nine young people, including three Americans, initially were accused of the vandalism, although only five were eventually charged.

According to Mr. Fay, one American who was not charged, Todd Bailey, was kicked, punched, slapped and struck with stolen rod signs that police had recovered from Mr. Fay's room. Another, Stephen Freehill, is to be tried soon.

Mr. Fay alleged that the worst abuse was meted out to one of two 15-year-old Malaysians, who cannot be named because they are juveniles. Mr. Fay said that after the Malaysian was interrogated, "he told me that the investigator had punched him in the nose, smacked his ear and hit him with some kind

Taiwan Toy Held Inmate's Plea for Help

The Associated Press

PALISADE, Colorado — A man who bought a toy glider for his son said it contained a plea for help from its maker, a Taiwanese inmate.

Ed Tucker of Grand Junction, son, said his son found the note with the glider's instructions. "Hey lucky friends," the note read. "This toy makes in prison Taiwan."

It called for Taiwan to be investigated for human rights abuses.

"It is legal to have prisoners work when they are serving their terms," Taiwan's Justice Minister Ma Ying-jeou said.

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THE AMERICAS / CRIME'S HIGH COST

Head of CIA Calls Gangsters a Major Global Problem

By Tim Weiner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Organized criminal gangs have the power to control and undermine governments, create economic and political chaos, blaze new drug trafficking trails into the United States and even threaten the stability of post-Communist Russia, the director of central intelligence said Wednesday.

In public testimony before a Senate committee, R. James Woolsey Jr. gave special emphasis to the power of Russian organized crime. He said 200 large criminal syndicates in Russia have corrupted government and law-enforcement officials and extorted money from most of the nation's newly privatized businesses.

He quoted President Boris N. Yeltsin's statement last February that organized crime was "the No. 1 problem" facing Russia, and cited Interior Ministry reports that gangs were using bribery and murder to gain control over many of the nation's banks.

"Organized crime probably doesn't control the Rus-

sian government, but it's a major influence on some parts of it," Mr. Woolsey said. "Organized crime is causing substantial numbers of people in Russia to lose faith in their government and to yearn for an iron hand" — an authoritarian government.

"There is a real threat that the surge in crime will sour the Russian people on Mr. Yeltsin's reform program and drive them into the arms of Russia's hard-line political forces," he said.

Appearing at the start of a two-day hearing organized by Senator John F. Kerry, a Massachusetts Democrat who sits on the foreign relations and intelligence committees, Mr. Woolsey delivered a broad overview of the rise of international criminal gangs, prepared by analysts at the CIA.

The picture they painted was stark. It showed criminal organizations, wealthy from drug smuggling and weapons trafficking, buying politicians as if they were baseball players, infiltrating governments, influencing legislation and investing in banks and legitimate busi-

nesses — behaving, in short, like 19th century robber barons.

Senator Kerry, using the language of the Cold War to describe such groups, called them "an invisible enemy" with "a vast army and equally vast wealth." This kind of crime has not traditionally been seen as a national security issue, he said, but it must be addressed that way today.

Surveying the globe, Senator Kerry said that "portions of Mexico, Peru, Turkey, Burma, Colombia, Suriname, Ukraine and China, among other countries, are effectively under the control of criminal gangs." He focused on the power of the Cali cocaine cartel in Colombia, which he said had corrupted that nation's legislators to consolidate its power.

Senator Kerry said cocaine and heroin syndicates posed a threat to the United States equal to or greater than the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

"It took the West 50 years and a few trillion dollars to win the Cold War," he said. "I would argue that the

threat presented by global drug mafias is already greater, because its tentacles reach into our streets and our school yards."

As an example of the interplay between international and domestic crime, Mr. Woolsey cited the work of Chinese triads, criminal syndicates financed largely by heroin trafficking. He said they smuggled as many as 100,000 immigrants into the United States last year, and indentured the new arrivals to pay for their transit. The newcomers are often recruited into criminal gangs after they arrive, he said.

Investigating such networks is difficult, Mr. Woolsey said. For example, an investigation of the Chinese syndicates could involve "unraveling local Chinese dialects used by some triads, tracing money transfers through three continents, or piecing together drug smuggling operations."

The hearings are scheduled to continue Thursday with testimony that the Cali cocaine cartel bribed diplomats from a number of nations in order to protect its operations, Senator Kerry said.

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

CIA Warns of Russian Crime Network

WASHINGTON — Expanding Russian criminal organizations are becoming part of a global crime network and could threaten President Boris N. Yeltsin's reform program, the CIA director, R. James Woolsey Jr., said Wednesday.

Mr. Woolsey was testifying at the start of Senate hearings on international crime, much of it based on trafficking in narcotics and illegal immigrants and money laundering.

Mr. Woolsey said Russian organized crime groups had forged links with Italian and Colombian narcotics groups and were involved in the illegal transport and sale of narcotics, antiques, icons, raw materials, stolen vehicles, illegal immigrants, weapons and some nuclear materials.

The Central Intelligence Agency chief said Russian crime groups drew their power largely from their ties to corrupt government officials and were a major influence on parts of the government.

Russian criminal groups had helped Colombian cocaine traffickers develop new routes into Europe and were transporting narcotics from Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Central Asian states to Russia for transshipment to Europe and North America, Mr. Woolsey said. (Reuters)

Does Congress Have Drinking Problem?

WASHINGTON — The Sierra Club charges that Congress is hypocritical when it comes to practicing and preaching on the issue of safe drinking water.

The environmental group did a survey and found that 91 percent of House members and 86 percent of the senators buy bottled water for their offices, most at taxpayer expense.

Of course, one reason the Senate's percentage could be so high is because the water system in the Dirksen Senate Office Building is under repair due to high lead content.

Almost half of the Americans who buy the bottled variety, spending nearly \$3 billion in 1992, according to the American Water Works Association, say they do so because they are worried about health problems associated with tap water, according to the survey.

"One would think that with an overwhelming percentage of the Senate purchasing bottled water and significant concern regarding drinking water safety apparent across the nation, the Senate would be poised to strengthen the Safe Drinking Water Act," the Sierra Club argues.

But the club's survey counted 47 senators who drink bottled water in favor of legislation that the organization argues would "cripple" the federal law. Fully 206 House members "who purchase bottled water for their own or office use" are also on board to weaken the law. (WFP)

Senators Keep Their Parking Privileges

WASHINGTON — Congress has eliminated its free health care and gym privileges, but the Senate on Wednesday drew the line in the parking lot. It defeated a resolution to wipe out lawmakers' free, reserved parking at Washington's National and Dulles airports.

Before his resolution lost by a 53-44 vote, Senator John S. McCain 3d, Republican of Arizona, said that declaring World War III "would probably evoke less emotion" from his colleagues. He was right.

Senator John Danforth, a Missouri Republican, passionately attacked the proposal, saying that it promoted the false impression that lawmakers, with some work weeks reaching 100 hours, were "ripping off the country by perks and by pay." (AP)

Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton, responding to the question, "Why have kids?" in an interview with Parents magazine: "Apart from the fact that it keeps civilization going — someone's got to do it — I think the experience of putting someone else first, constantly, in a way that is full of joy even in the toughest times, makes you a better person, a fuller person, more whole." (AP)

Clinton Discusses Violence With Worried Students

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has responded to the recent shooting of a teacher at a suburban Washington high school by saying the federal government should help pay for security measures such as metal detectors in schools that need them.

"Until we get guns out of the hands of our young people, every school that needs it ought to have whatever security is needed to take care of that," Mr. Clinton said. "You ought to be safe at school."

Mr. Clinton made his comments Tuesday night at a 90-minute forum on violence on MTV, the cable network where he wooed younger voters in a campaign appearance nearly two years ago. He was responding to a question from Brandon Dortch, a 16-year-old junior at Largo High School in Largo, Maryland, who referred to the recent shooting of a teacher, Barrington Miles, by a student who was trying to sell his father's service revolver.

"We can't afford to have metal detectors on our doors because we have too many doors, and we can't have hand-held metal detectors because we have too many students," Mr. Dortch said. "What can you do for a school like ours to get funding for something like this?"

Mr. Clinton, who is appearing at a number of crime events as the House debates the crime bill, noted that the Senate version of that bill contained \$300 million in funding for safe schools that could be used to purchase metal detectors.

"I think every school that needs it ought to have this kind of security," he said. "People should be safe in the schools and they ought to know when they get there they're going to be safe."

The forum, which included 200 youths aged 16 to 20, was largely devoted to such sober subjects as teenage suicide, gun control, the



A 12-year-old girl being rushed by helicopter to a Philadelphia hospital after she was shot in the face as she got off a school bus.

lure of drug dealing and the utility of prison to punish drug users.

Henry Cuiper, a Washington student representative on the U.S. capital's Board of Education, wondered aloud how a teenager who is making thousands of dollars dealing drugs can be expected "to leave this negative behavior."

Dalia Lyons, 17, of Bethesda, Maryland, told Mr. Clinton that the recent suicide of the Nirvana singer Kurt Cobain "exemplified the emptiness that many in our generation feel, the lack of importance that we place on life."

But to a free-wheeling session at the end, Mr. Clinton also addressed questions on: his choice

of underwear ("Usually briefs"), his meeting with the Senate boy, Pearl Jam ("My daughter was jealous"), his favorite song (Ray Charles' singing "A Song for You") and his favorite jazz saxophonist ("probably Stan Getz").

On a more substantive front, Mr. Clinton said his administration was considering expanding

local programs to buy back handguns on a nationwide scale.

Mr. Clinton also disagreed with the use of mandatory sentences for drug crimes, a tactic that Congress and some states have adopted recently but that has come under criticism from judges who say the resulting sentences are overly punitive in many cases.

President Soft on Haiti, 5 Democratic Senators Say

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Five liberal Democratic senators have charged that President Bill Clinton's policies have no chance of restoring democracy to Haiti, and they have introduced legislation to impose new sanctions against the Caribbean republic's military rulers.

"President Clinton is a good and decent human being, but his policy toward Haiti is unconscionable," said Senator Tom Harkin, Democrat of Iowa. "It is bankrupt, morally and politically."

At a news conference Tuesday, the senators, led by Christopher J. Dodd, a Connecticut Democrat, joined the swelling chorus of legislators and human rights advocates who have charged in recent days that the administration's inaction has enabled the Haitian military to pursue with impunity a campaign of murder and terror against supporters of the deposed president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

They called the existing oil embargo imposed by the United Nations "a joke" and cited a front-page article in The Washington Post describing how the Haitian military is enriching itself by selling gasoline and diesel fuel smuggled from the Dominican Republic.

The senators sought to differentiate their statements about Haiti from charges that Mr. Clinton has gone back on his campaign promises to maintain a strong stance against aggression and human rights abuses in other parts of the world such as Bosnia and China. But they acknowledged that failure to stand up to what they called "ruggery" in Haiti seems certain to damage U.S. credibility throughout the world.

"If we can't stand up for democracy and human rights in our own hemisphere, then what do the Serbs have to fear?" Senator Harkin asked. "What do the Chinese have to fear? If we can't even do it in Haiti, in our own hemisphere, then how can we stand strong a half a world away?"

The administration has said that it was reviewing its Haiti policy. But it has resisted calls by Father Aristide and his backers to seek tougher economic sanctions that would cut Haiti off from all but essential food and humanitarian supplies. The administration also insists it will continue its policy of intercepting Haitian boat people trying to flee the island and forcibly sending them home.

Mr. Dodd, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on Hemispheric Affairs, and the other four

senators introduced a bill intended to force the administration to change its approach. The proposed legislation would impose a complete commercial trade ban on Haiti, cut off air links with the United States, deny visas to members of the Haitian armed forces and their civilian backers and freeze any assets they have in this country.

The bill also would block continuation of the refugee policy by barring funds for the return of any boat people who are denied a proper hearing for their claims to be political refugees entitled to asylum in the United States. In addition, it would cut off U.S. aid funds to any country that refuses to cooperate with the embargo.

Mr. Dodd declined to speculate about the legislation's chances for passage, but said the sponsors hoped it will help to persuade the administration to change its policies, making congressional action unnecessary. Mr. McCurry said the administration "will look very carefully" at the bill as part of its policy review but does not have a position on it at this point.

Joining Mr. Dodd and Mr. Harkin as co-sponsors were Carol Moseley-Braun of Illinois, Paul D. Wellstone of Minnesota and Russell D. Feingold of Wisconsin.

Away From Politics

● The space shuttle Endeavour landed at Edwards Air Force Base, California on Wednesday after it was rerouted from Florida because of bad weather. It began its journey on April 9.

● Researchers said a blood test combination designed to detect fetuses with Down's syndrome could eliminate most amniocentesis tests for women over 35 and save millions of dollars in health care costs. The proposal was outlined in Thursday's New England Journal of Medicine by researchers in California and Maine.

● A woman whose left breast was removed after a misdiagnosis of cancer was awarded \$2.7 million by a jury that ruled all four doctors in the case negligent. "I'm glad this part of the nightmare is over," Elizabeth England, 41, said in Jacksonville, Florida.

● A drifter was sentenced Wednesday to die in the electric chair for killing five students in Gainesville, Florida, in 1990. Danny Rolling, 39, pleaded guilty Feb. 15 to five counts of first-degree murder.

● Forty percent of the nation's waterways are too polluted to use for swimming, fishing or boating, the Environmental Protection Agency says. It said its report was based on states' reports of the conditions of the nation's lakes, rivers, streams and coasts in 1992, and it is not a reliable indicator of trends.

Reuters, W.P. AP, NYT

College Crowd Cheers Racist Speech

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Nearly 2,000 people cheered Khalid Muhammad as the Nation of Islam member denounced Jews as "honkies" and said God had spoken to Colin Ferguson, the Jamaican charged with killing six people on a New York commuter train.

Mr. Muhammad, once a spokesman for the Muslim organization, spoke at Howard University on Tuesday. Hours earlier, Franklin J. Miller, the school president, had defended students' free speech rights but said he was deeply concerned that a student group was providing a platform for Mr. Muhammad's anti-Semitic rhetoric. Mr. Muhammad told his audi-

ence: "I am going to be like a pit bull. That is the way I am going to be against the Jews. I am going to bite the tail of the honkies."

He said he "loves Colin Ferguson, who killed all those white folks on the Long Island train."

"God spoke to Colin Ferguson and said, 'Catch the train. Colin, catch the train,'" he said.

Outside, Rabbi Avi Weiss of New York called Mr. Muhammad a racist and "an anti-Semite of the worst order."

Howard, one of the oldest U.S. black colleges, has also come under fire for postponing a speech by the historian David Brion Davis. He had been scheduled to speak on an 18th century slave uprising, but postponed the lecture until September. Mr. Davis, a Pulitzer Prize-winning Jewish scholar, had expressed reluctance to give the lecture after reading about a February rally where Mr. Muhammad spoke and students chanted anti-Semitic slogans.

Mr. Jennifer said that "there is a very small number of people who articulated sentiments about other ethnic groups that are the views of that small number of people."

"While we must protect the freedom of speech of our students," he said, "we have the responsibility to speak out and send out our message loud and clear that is the view of a very small group of people."

Studies Find Race Bias in Medicare Treatment

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Seriously ill Medicare patients who are black and poor receive worse care than other equally sick Medicare patients in a study of hospital inpatient care.

But the disparity is far less serious in big city-teaching hospitals, where the majority of elderly black Medicare patients go for treatment, the researchers said. And because

those hospitals provide better care than other types of hospitals, poor black Medicare patients paradoxically end up getting care that is just as good as that provided to other groups overall.

The finding is troubling because it suggests that the quality of care varies with a patient's race, and not, as other studies have suggested, based on whether a person has health insurance.

Medicare provides health insurance for the elderly.

A second study found that in Veterans Affairs hospitals, blacks suffering from heart attacks receive less medical treatment than whites, even though both groups have identical access to care. But surprisingly, 30 days after their heart attacks, blacks had an 18 percent higher survival rate than whites.

Two years later both groups had equivalent rates.

Although black and poor patients did not experience higher death rates in either study, said Dr. John Z. Ayanian, a medical instructor and health care analyst at Harvard Medical School, their quality of life after receiving medical treatment was clearly lower than for white patients with similar conditions.

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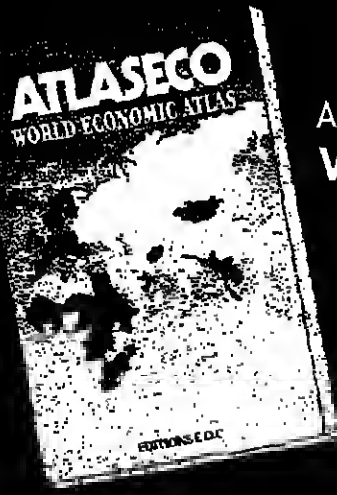
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Nixon, Following Setback, Is Fighting for His Life

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Former President Richard Nixon was fighting for his life in a New York hospital Wednesday after a stroke left him in critical condition.
 Mr. Nixon was suffering from swelling of the brain, a complication from the stroke that left him partly paralyzed on his right side and unable to speak.
 "One has to say his prognosis is guarded," said Dr. Fred Plum, chief of neurology at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. He said the brain swelling was the most serious threat.
 A statement issued later in the day by the hospital said, "President Nixon remains in critical condition in the intensive care unit." It gave no further details.
 For the first time since Mr. Nixon was stricken Monday evening, doctors described his stroke as major.

Mr. Nixon, 81, was put back into intensive care Tuesday evening after being moved earlier into a private room when his condition had seemed to be improving.
 "We thought Mr. Nixon was doing quite well," Dr. Plum said. But after he was moved to the private room, "it was apparent he'd taken a turn for the worse."
 Strokes are the third leading cause of death in the United States, striking about 500,000 people annually and killing one-third. Brain swelling is common in stroke victims and is serious, Dr. Plum said.
 He said Mr. Nixon's doctors had been treating him for several years for an irregular heartbeat, known as atrial fibrillation, which can make a person susceptible to blood clots. The clots are believed to have caused the stroke.
 Mr. Nixon was stricken about 5:45 P.M.

on Monday at his home in Park Ridge, New Jersey, where he had spent the day working on a speech for Republican fundraising events. Just that day, the page proofs for his latest book, "Beyond Peace," had arrived at his office, which is about a mile from the house.
 Kim Taylor, a spokeswoman for the former president, said he had been in high spirits on Monday.
 "He came downstairs, and it was a beautiful evening, so he went out on the deck," Ms. Taylor said. "He had a glass of Pellegrino water in his hand. He dropped the glass, went into the kitchen where Heidi Retter was preparing dinner. She saw he was disheveled or however people look when they have had a stroke, helped him to a sofa and called an ambulance and Police Chief Robert Rey."

While it is usually standard practice to take someone with an acute stroke to the nearest hospital, the former president was driven to New York Hospital, on Manhattan's East Side, by the local volunteer ambulance corps, which made the trip in about 45 minutes, Ms. Taylor said.
 The stroke is believed to have resulted from a blood clot that formed in one of the upper chambers of his heart, then broke off and traveled through an artery to his brain.
 Mr. Nixon was receiving an anticoagulant, coumadin, as a standard therapy. He was also treated with injections of a second anticoagulant, heparin, after a CAT scan, administered at about 9:30 P.M. on Monday, indicated that the stroke resulted from a blood clot, not from bleeding into his brain. (AP, NYT)

Russia Hardens Stance On Bosnia Air Strikes

MOSCOW — Foreign Minister Andrei I. Kozyrev said Wednesday that Russia would not support air strikes against Bosnian Serbs before a common stance on the crisis was reached by Moscow, Washington, the European Union and United Nations.
 He was speaking after meeting with Lord David Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, the co-chairmen of the peace conference on the former Yugoslavia.
 President Boris N. Yeltsin, angry about a lack of consultation with Moscow when NATO launched two air strikes on Bosnian Serb positions last week, on Tuesday proposed a summit meeting among Russia, the United States and the European Union on the crisis.
 Mr. Kozyrev said he was sure that Serbian "attacks on civil sites, hospitals, Red Cross sites and UN observers cannot be justified; they violate the interests of Serbs and Russia alike." But he said, he could not agree with "the logic of threats from NATO." He added: "It would be a mistake to apply any decision on air strikes at least without working out a coordinating policy."

HISTORY: Wrong Messages

Continued from Page 1
 In August 1992, when haunting television and newspaper reports depicted gaunt, weary prisoners of war — mainly Muslims and Croats — confined in Serbian prison camps.
 Heavy Western pressure fell on the Serbs to commit themselves to peace. They responded. At a peace conference in London in late August 1992, President Milosevic, the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, and others agreed to the "early lifting of the sieges of towns and cities."
 But the sieges continued. Western governments were moved to take two decisive — and contradictory — actions.
 The UN Security Council authorized comprehensive economic sanctions against Belgrade, appearing to take sides in the war. But at the same time, Britain, France and other countries, under UN auspices, sent troops to Bosnia to deliver humanitarian aid to victims on all sides. The West seemed to want to be partisan and neutral at the same time.
 This apparent contradiction was accentuated a year later when NATO and the United Nations adopted yet more resolutions, responding to public outrage over the shelling of Sarajevo and other Muslim-dominated towns.
 Some resolutions tightened pressure on the Serbs by establishing safe havens for Muslims, threatening air strikes against aggressors and authorizing a war crimes tribunal. While the tenor and force of these resolutions was directed at the Serbs, the language remained neutral — the resolutions could be applied to any of the warring parties. And the ambition of neutral humanitarian deliveries was reinforced with more troops.
 Some analysts say this apparent contradiction is an advantage, allowing the West to remain involved in efforts to end the war but almost ruling out escalating military engagement on the ground.
 Among other things, these analysts point to the recent U.S.-brokered peace deal between Bosnian Muslims and Croats and the ceasefire around Sarajevo as evidence that this approach can bear fruit.
 "A lot of the politicians should get the credit, actually, for doing nothing," said Colonel Andrew Duncan of the International Institute for Strategic Studies.
 Yet, others in the West see the approach as fatally flawed.
 "It was from the beginning — this is what people usually forget — a very haphazard set of resolutions, one piling up on another," Mr. Eyal said.
 "Some were drafted so as not to annoy the Russians too much, some to assuage Western concerns about not becoming too involved, and some to respond to Western public outrage," he said. "The idea that the UN is impartial, or should be impartial, is of course utter nonsense."

Exercise Is Postponed in Gesture to North Korea

By R. Jeffrey Smith
 Washington Post Service

SEOUL — The South Korean government announced Wednesday that a major joint military exercise with the United States known as Team Spirit would be deferred until late this year and could be canceled altogether as a gesture of goodwill in exchange for a new inspection of North Korean nuclear sites.
 The announcement came after a 90-minute private meeting between the South Korean defense minister, Rhee Byoung Tae, and the U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry. Mr. Perry said that he felt "complete solidarity" with the South Korean position on Team Spirit and other military matters.
 The decision to put off the exercise until what the government called "the November time frame" was meant to avoid provoking North Korea while American and South Korean diplomats try to persuade it to allow a full inspection of its declared nuclear sites. Washington is hoping to renew a dialogue with mid-level North Korean diplomats within a week or so, a senior administration official said.
 North Korea has denounced past Team Spirit exercises as an unwarranted preparation for military attack and has threatened to respond by halting any dialogue on nuclear issues. But American and South Korean officials declared in February that the exercise would go forward after North Korea kept international inspectors from seeing all portions of a nuclear complex that could be used to develop a nuclear arsenal.



Defense Secretary Perry, left, and his South Korean counterpart, Rhee Byoung Tae, saluting during ceremonies Wednesday.

RECOVER: European Economic Growth Won't Be Felt Anytime Soon

Continued from Page 1
 growth among the 12 member countries of the European Union, meanwhile, is a modest 1.6 percent, compared with a contraction of 0.3 percent last year.
 On Wednesday, the International Monetary Fund forecast 1994 growth among EU members of just 1.3 percent. The European recovery rate is thus likely to be significantly weaker than the 2.6 percent experienced in the United States in 1992, when it was emerging from recession.

In fact, economists said, the weakness of recovery in Europe means that Mr. Kohl and Mr. Balladur could soon risk some of the same political problems that dogged President George Bush during his failed 1992 re-election campaign.
 Two years ago, Mr. Bush grew hoarse as he stalked America proclaiming that recession was over and recovery was just around the corner. "I happen to think the economy is better than most of the people in America think," Mr. Bush said in June 1992. He was right, but American voters didn't believe him because they didn't feel the recovery.

The European economic cycle this spring is extraordinarily similar to the path followed by the United States two years ago, said Nigel Newman, European economist at Barclays Bank. The main difference, however, is that the European recovery is likely to take longer.
 The reasons why Europe's recovery is looking gradual and timid go beyond issues of consumer confidence and unemployment. Companies are busy adjusting to tougher times, but industrial output is on average lower now than it was a year ago. Europe's real estate market is struggling to get off the bottom. Economic growth in 1994 of 1.6 percent is well below Europe's potential annual growth rate of 2.5 percent, which the Fund said would be attained only in 1995; the figures for both years are depressed in part because much of Germany is still stagnating.
 None of this stopped Mr. Kohl, who is facing

a tough general election in October, from contending on Tuesday that "springtime has come for the economy." The phrase was snappy, a good headline grabber. But his statement was quickly shot down as a politically motivated stretch. "We should not talk about springtime in the German economy," said Norbert Walter, chief economist at Deutsche Bank. "Here we are still debating about whether we have left the trough. And if we have, it will be a jobless recovery."

Tyil Necker, president of the German Industry and Trade Association, said that while there were signs Germany was pulling out of recession, the chances for a sharp economic recovery in the coming months are limited. "Signs of improved competitiveness and an upturn in exports cannot hide the fundamental problem of continued weakness in domestic demand," Mr. Necker said.

Any day now, undaunted by the doubters, the economics minister Ginter Rexrodt is expected to produce yet another rosy upward revision of Germany's 1994 growth prospects. "Mr. Rexrodt will be talking up the German economy, but the German economy will not be following him," said Ms. Cottrell. "The country's export-led recovery is not enough to achieve the job creation that a politician facing October elections would wish for if he is to avoid the unemployment queue himself."

The same is true in France, where Mr. Balladur, his popularity dropping steadily in opinion polls, claimed recently that economic growth this year would exceed his government's previous forecast of 1.4 percent.

The Fund projects a growth rate for France of only 1.2 percent, and a French government official conceded Wednesday that consumer spending was not likely to improve until later this year, while unemployment will exceed the record 12.2 percent over the next 3 months.
 George Magnus, chief international economist at S.G. Warburg & Co. in London, agreed that the weakness of the European recovery and its two-year lag of the U.S. turnaround could be

problematic for politicians in France and Germany. "A recovery is now taking hold on the Continent, but it will be weaker and will hold back growth in spending, especially in Germany, which has been hit by tax increases," he said.

Among the stronger recoveries, Mr. Magnus said, were those being experienced by Italy and Sweden, both of which have begun to experience a pick-up in exports thanks to currency devaluations that have served as "a mini turbo-charge behind their recession-bound economies."

Yet, Italian voters recently helped elect Silvio Berlusconi as their new leader at least partly because he promised, rather lavishly, to create 1 million new jobs — and this in a country where the unemployment rate among those between 18 and 25 years old is 47 percent, or twice the European average.

Although Europe's overall economic growth is expected to reach 2.5 percent next year, economists agreed this would still not be enough to generate more than extremely modest job creation.
 In addition, the cost of German reunification, about \$100 billion a year for the next few years, will continue to slow the German recovery, and in turn that of Europe as a whole, said Didier Maillard, chief economist at Banque Paribas in Paris. Mr. Maillard added that France also faced recovery-slowing increases in social costs such as pensions and health care that "are far from being controlled."

Economists across Europe agreed that one way for Europe to accelerate its recovery would be for the Bundesbank to speed up its reduction of short-term interest rates, causing other central banks to follow. Members of President Bill Clinton's administration have been making this case since being appointed. On Wednesday, the Fund said as much when it suggested that interest rates needed to reflect the weakness of economic conditions in continental Europe "for there to be a sufficiently robust upswing."

Serbs Pound Gorazde, 10 Killed In Hospital

The Associated Press

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Three rockets slammed Wednesday into the hospital in besieged Gorazde, killing 10 people and wounding an unknown number, aid sources reported.
 Serbs were pounding the town despite pledges to cease fire and a declaration by the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, of a unilateral peace.

The first rocket wounded an unknown number of people. The second hit the emergency room, killing 10 people and wounding 15. There was no casualty count from the third rocket, aid sources said, insisting they not be further identified.

The hospital is close to the front line and has been severely battered. On Tuesday, aid workers reported that its roof was blown off.
 UN officials have said the suffering of Gorazde during the three-week-old Serbian offensive was among the most serious of the two-year Bosnian war. Nearly 350 people have been killed and more than 1,100 wounded.

UN officials had expressed hope that a cease-fire agreement signed Tuesday might hold. Bosnian Serbs have ignored several previous agreements during the latest assault on Gorazde.

UN officials reported only sporadic shelling and shooting in Gorazde during the night. But starting at 11:15 A.M. Wednesday, shells began falling at a rate of one per minute, UN officials said, citing staff reports.

"Our own people saw at least five shells impact in the city center," said Ron Redmond, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva.

As Mr. Karadzic's forces shelled the town, he issued a statement saying: "The Serbian side unilaterally proclaims peace in Gorazde. With this, the Gorazde crisis comes to an end."

The Serbs maintain that their attack on Gorazde has been in response to a government offensive. But UN officials have said it is clearly a Serbian offensive.

Aid officials in Gorazde gave harrowing accounts of Tuesday's heavy shelling, which killed 43 people and wounded 112, raising the casualty toll over the past three weeks to 345 killed and 1,087 wounded.

"All of us are chronically frightened," a UN doctor said in a report to Geneva refugee commission headquarters.

In other developments Wednesday:
 • Bosnian Serbs released six of eight teams of UN military observers who had been detained after the NATO air strikes, and reopened some checkpoints around Sarajevo, including ones along the airport road.

• They returned 18 anti-aircraft guns they had taken from a UN weapons collection site at Lukavica barracks in Sarajevo. The guns were among weapons the Serbs had surrendered in February under a NATO ultimatum to withdraw heavy weapons 20 kilometers away from Sarajevo or place them under UN protection.

DRUGS: Border Problems

Continued from Page 1

the size of bouillon cubes. Some clients listened to reggae music and others played billiards.

The scene seemed peaceful enough. So why did the dealer keep a man-eating Rottweiler at his feet?
 "Sometimes tourists get difficult," said the dealer, a young Maastrichter in a baseball cap. "Not everyone wants to stick to the rules."

Police rules for the drug cafes are: no hard drugs, only cannabis derivatives; no sales over 30 grams (about 1 ounce); no noise; no admission for those under 18; no alcohol. The Maastricht police said they had recently closed six of the 20-odd cannabis cafes in the city because of violations.

More troubling are rising street sales of cocaine and heroin, for which they blame big-city dealers from Amsterdam and Rotterdam operating here and in other border cities. "This is a new plague," said Henk Mostert, the district police chief. "We keep chasing them so they get no fixed outlets."

In the debate on how to confront drug tourism, the minister of justice has recommended forbidding sales of soft drugs to nonresidents. Critics rejected the idea as impractical.

Germans Lurch Ahead, French Slip on Alcohol

Reuters

BERLIN — Germans have replaced the French as the world's leading consumers of alcohol, according to a study released on Wednesday by the German Federal Health Office.

"In per capita alcohol consumption, Germany has now surpassed France, which led the world for many years," the office said. It said each German drinks on average the equivalent of 12.1 liters of pure alcohol each year, triple the amount consumed in 1950. Germans drink more than 140 liters of beer each year, about 27 liters of wine, and 10 liters of other alcoholic beverages, the office said. It said the French consumed 11.9 liters of alcohol per capita in 1991.

NATO: Clinton's Backing

Continued from Page 1

Security Council to authorize additional peacekeepers, "which we will support."

There are no Americans among the UN forces now on the ground in Bosnia. (AP, AFP)

Provisional Backing

Craig R. Whitney of The New York Times reported from Brussels: The NATO allies provisionally endorsed on Wednesday a request from the United Nations to authorize air strikes to protect "safe areas" in Bosnia from attacks like the Serbian assault on Gorazde.

Ambassadors of the 16 NATO countries, meeting in the alliance's North Atlantic Council, considered the request from Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali "in a favorable light," a spokesman said.

But a formal decision was reserved until military commanders reported on what targets in the six UN-designated safe zones could be struck, and how effective such strikes would be.

Officers at NATO's southern command in Naples, which carries out air operations over Bosnia-Herzegovina and coordinates them with UN officials there, said that the NATO commander in Southern Europe, Vice Admiral Leigh W. Smith Jr., and his staff would coordinate with the top-ranking UN official in the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, before reporting back to the alliance.

The NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, called Mr. Butros Ghali on Wednesday afternoon and told him that the UN request for broader authority to call on the alliance for air strikes had met a positive response: a spokesman said.

IMF: Europe and Japan Likely to Lag Behind North America in World Economic Expansion

Continued from Page 1

mand to market economies, will experience substantial declines in economic output, the IMF said. And the short-term outlook for the poorest countries "has not improved substantially."

In Europe and Japan, signs are emerging that the economic trough has been reached, but economic recovery may not firmly take hold until 1995, the IMF said.

Following are key IMF estimates and predictions for a sampling of

industrialized nations and developing nations:

- **United States:** Growth of 3.9 percent for 1994, matching the 1988 level. But the 1995 estimate falls to 2.6 percent, largely because of monetary policies being followed by the central bank designed to curb future inflation. An inflation rate of 2.6 percent is predicted for 1994 and an unemployment rate of 6.2 percent.
- **Canada:** Growth is expected to be 3.5 percent in 1994 and 4.1 percent in 1995, but persistently high

unemployment, 10.8 percent estimated for this year, will continue to be a major restraint on growth.

• **Britain:** This is one of the few bright spots in Europe, along with the Nordic countries. Growth rates of 2.5 percent for this year and 2.8 percent for 1995 are predicted. Rising British consumer demand, accompanied by a drop in household consumer debt, seems to be a major factor in the turnaround, the IMF said.

• **Japan:** This country accounted for the largest downward revision

in growth for 1994 from the October estimate, a drop of 1.3 percentage points from October's 2 percent estimate. The 1994 prediction of 0.7 percent growth in this major industrialized country should advance to 2.3 percent growth in 1995, the IMF said.

Thus, the agency sees 1994 as a turnaround year for Japan, helped by an announced tax cut, added public works expenditure and boosts for residential and business investment loan programs.

• **Germany:** The IMF termed

economic activity in Germany as "subdued" and said its prediction of 10 percent unemployment for 1994 would probably not ease until 1995. Weak consumer confidence in the face of uncertain job prospects would very likely hobble domestic demand. The IMF expects 0.9 percent growth in 1994 and 2.1 percent in 1995.

• **France:** Growth is forecast at 1.2 percent for this year, rising to 2.6 percent in 1995, despite unemployment estimated at 12.4 percent for 1994.

TOUVIER: Collaborator Becomes First Frenchman Convicted of Crimes Against Humanity

Continued from Page 1

Struck, asked last week during his testimony. One prosecution lawyer, Alain Jacobowitz, said: "The painful page in our history cannot be turned before it is written."

Although 10,000 French citizens were executed or assassinated after the Liberation for aiding the Germans, it was only 30 years later that it became widely known that the Vichy government had helped to round up 76,000 French and foreign Jews for deportation to Nazi death camps.

In the 1980s, charges of crimes against humanity committed against Jews were brought against

four aged Frenchmen. But even then, arguing that the wounds of the past should not be reopened, the French political and judicial authorities were reluctant to bring them to trial.

Two of the men are dead: Jean Leguay, indicted for organizing the first mass roundup of Jews in 1942, died of natural causes in 1989; he was 79. René Bousquet, charged with ordering the deportation of 2,000 Jewish children, was shot and killed by a gunman last June; he was 82.

Jewish groups also believe that Maurice Papon, 83, who was the police chief of Paris under de

Gaulle in the 1960s and budget minister in the 1970s, enjoys enough political protection never to be brought to court. He was charged in 1982 with taking part in the deportation of Jews from Bordeaux, but no date has been set for his trial.

French Jewish groups called Wednesday for the speedy trial of Mr. Papon.

Mr. Papon is accused of deporting about 1,600 Jews while he was a high-ranking administrator in the Bordeaux region. He went on to a brilliant postwar career as Paris police chief and government minister. Touvier, the French militia's in-

telligence chief in Lyon from early 1943 to the summer of 1944, was long considered the least important of the four. He was arrested in 1989 after almost 45 years hiding in convents and monasteries.

Under French law, a crime against humanity occurs only when it is executed on orders of a European Axis power seeking "hegemony," in this case Germany, and when its victims are chosen for racial or religious reasons.

The seven Jews were executed in Rillieux in reprisal for the assassination of Philippe Henriot, the Vichy minister of information, by Résistance fighters. Touvier said the Gestapo had demanded that 100 people be executed, that his militia chief reduced the number to 30, and that he was able to save all but 7.

But the state prosecutor and 30 lawyers representing relatives of Jews and other victims of war-time crimes were able to present extensive evidence showing not only that Touvier was anti-Semitic but also that he actively collaborated with the Gestapo in anti-Jewish actions.

The chief defense attorney, Jacques Tremolet de Villers, called Tuesday for an acquittal. He ar-

gued in a four-hour summation that the events at Rillieux 50 years ago represented at most a war crime and that Touvier was pardoned for war crimes in 1971.

He also said that the trial was only of Touvier, "not of a symbol, not of history, not of Vichy, not of France." And he went on: "You are France, not the man in the dock. You are France, and you will give a historic verdict, but not a verdict on history."

After quoting the view of three French presidents — de Gaulle, Georges Pompidou, and François Mitterrand — that France's wartime past should be buried, he argued that Touvier was now "a tired,

sick old man" who had already paid the price of 50 years of ostracism.

Judge Boulard then asked the accused if he had any final remarks. After Touvier expressed the nearest he has come to remorse, the judge told the members of the jury that they had to deliberate until they reached a verdict.

After the verdict was announced, Mr. Tremolet de Villers said he would file an appeal, asked on what grounds, he said, "We will find a reason." In criminal cases tried by jury in France, an appeal can be brought only on specific legal or procedural grounds and not to review the facts presented in the trial.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Crackdown on Petty Crime Pays, German Cities Hope

While figures on serious crimes in parts of Eastern Germany have soared, some German cities are cracking down hard on crimes as petty as double-parking. In Hannover and Baden-Baden, repeat parking offenses can now bring jail terms. In Stuttgart, speeders are sometimes subjected to prying investigation — uniformed police visit their work places and interview their neighbors. And in Berlin

and Hamburg, cars can be towed away within an hour of time expiring on the meter. The main reason, reports Der Spiegel, is that in hard times, cities have become more dependent on revenue from fines. But the crackdown has produced resentment among many law-abiding Germans, it adds.

Figures for serious crimes, meanwhile, are up drastically in Eastern Germany — as much as 49 percent in Brandenburg state and 33 percent in Thüringen. But experts play the figures down: They cite the unreliability of Communist-era statistical bases and an increased trust in the police, meaning people are quicker to report crimes.

Crime rates did fall in two big West German cities, by 5 percent in Bremen and 7 percent in Hamburg.

Around Europe

Sentences for rape in Italy are shockingly mild, says the weekly L'Espresso. As an example, it cites the recent case in Rome of a man charged with raping 10 women while on probation after admitting to another rape weeks earlier.

The weekly blames a trend toward American-style plea bargaining since a penal code reform in 1989: "The accused admits to the crime in exchange for a lesser sentence. The prosecutor accepts and that's the end of it." Though such bargaining was intended for lesser crimes, the magazine says, the effect has been to depenalize sexual violence.

It notes that rapists risk life sentences in Belgium and 20 years to life in France, compared to 3 to 10 years in Italy, or less. France has begun investing in wind-gen-

erated electricity, though in a modest way. Its first "wind farm" — five huge propellers mounted on 45-meter-high (150-foot) pylons, generating 2.2 megawatts of power — has opened outside Fort-le-Nouvel, south of Narbonne. The state-subsidized installation appears to have a mainly symbolic role in nuclear-dependent France. Germany, Spain and Britain already produce several hundred megawatts of wind-generated power each year, and Denmark has set an ambitious goal of 10 percent wind-generated energy by the end of the century. But environmentally friendly wind power has lost some of its appeal: Many people find the towers, often located in attractive settings, to be ugly and noisy.

Brian Knowlton

No Rush on Cabinet, Berlusconi Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

ROME — Italy's new deputies met Wednesday to form parliamentary groups as the expected next prime minister, Silvio Berlusconi, indicated he would take his time in putting together a government.

The 630 deputies and 315 senators gathered in the Montecitorio, which houses the Chamber of Deputies, and the Palazzo Madama, which houses the Senate, to form their political groups and announce who would lead them.

On Thursday, the parliamentarians, 69 percent of whom are newcomers to the legislature, will elect four vice presidents, the final for-

mality before the process of forming a new government can officially begin.

The vice presidents will serve as deputies to the new speaker of the lower house, Irene Pivetti of the federalist Northern League, and the Senate speaker, Carlo Scognamiglio of Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia party.

Once the elections are held, President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro will begin consultations late Thursday or Friday with political leaders on choosing the new prime minister, with little doubt that it will be Mr. Berlusconi.

But nearly a month after his Freedom Alliance swept general elections on March 27 and 28, Mr.

Berlusconi indicated that Italy would have to wait a while longer for a new government.

Mr. Berlusconi, who met for three hours Tuesday night with Northern League and National Alliance partners, said there should be no rush in choosing a government. The important thing, he said, was to choose a "good team."

Mr. Berlusconi also said he hoped that "the prime minister designate will have full responsibility for choosing the government team."

"And I hope I can also count on ministers, men and women, from outside the majority," he said. (AFP, Reuters)

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

Republic of Lebanon Council for Development and Reconstruction

VACANCIES ANNOUNCEMENT

The Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) needs to expand its team of professionals and is currently looking for planners, economists, engineers, architects, financial and accounting experts, computer specialists, lawyers, and personnel managers. Candidates wishing to join CDR should be Lebanese nationals for more than 10 years, be fully proficient in written, read and spoken Arabic and English and/or French languages, and possess an academic and professional profile compatible with the required specialties.

Typical qualifications and relevant experience requirements for the various vacancies are summarized below. CDR employment conditions allow in certain cases for academic qualifications slightly lower than required to be offset by longer relevant experience.

Interested candidates are required to fill out a standard CDR application form which they may collect at CDR Headquarters: Tallet-al-Serail, Central Beirut, (tel: 01-643980-3) or receive by fax (CDR fax Nos: 961-1-864494 or 1-212-4781622). Candidates must specify the reference number of the post they are interested in, and the job summary together with relevant information and instructions will be supplied with the application form.

All application forms duly filled out must be received at CDR Headquarters not later than May 31, 1994. Receipt of the forms will not be acknowledged by CDR. An initial short list of candidates will be compiled by CDR after careful examination of all applications. Short-listed candidates will then be contacted for a formal interview in Beirut, after which the final selection will be made.

Post	Ref. No.	Required degree (or equivalent)	Minimum years of relevant experience
Technical Advisor	PO1	Master engineering	18 years incl. 7 in preparing/reviewing technical specs. & tender documents for works and consultancy contracts
First Document Systems Specialist	PO2	Bachelor business administration (major: information systems)	6 years incl. 3 in computer systems management
Deputy Head of Planning Division	PL1	PhD economics (major: macroeconomics incl. econometrics)	9 years incl. 3 in managerial experience
Senior Macroeconomist	PL2	PhD economics (major: macroeconomics incl. econometrics)	7 years
Senior Sectoral Planning Economist	PL3	PhD in economics or business administration	7 years incl. 5 in project planning, management & monitoring
Senior Regional Planning Engineer	PL4	Master engineering management (MEM), or Master civil engineering (major: urban and/or regional/subnational planning)	8 years
Senior Financial Planning Specialist	PL5	PhD economics or public administration (major: public finance and/or financial planning)	7 years
Senior Sectoral Planning Economist	PL6	Master economics (major: macroeconomics incl. econometrics)	7 years
Senior Transport Planning Economist	PL7	Master economics	7 years transport economics & planning
Senior Transport Planning Engineer	PL8	Bachelor civil engineering	7 years transport engineering & planning
Senior Education Planning Specialist	PL9	Master education or educational administration	7 years educ. sector, mainly techn./vocat. educ. & training
Senior Education Planning Specialist	PL10	Master education or educational administration	7 years educ. sector, mainly university/higher education
Senior Public Health Planning Specialist	PL11	Master public health	7 years health sector, public health planning & management
First Development Planning Economist	PL12	Master economics (major: development planning)	2 years sector economics & development planning
First Regional Planning Economist	PL13	Master economics (major: urban economics and/or regional/subnational planning)	2 years regional/subnational planning & land use management
First Planning Engineer	PL14	Bachelor civil engineering	2 years planning infrastructure projects
First Education Planning Specialist	PL15	Master education or educational administration	2 years educ. sector, mainly techn./vocat. educ. & training
Senior Architect	PM1	Bachelor architecture	7 years incl. 3 in senior capacity
Senior Sanitary Engineer	PM2	Bachelor sanitary engineering, or Bachelor civil engineering (major: water, waste water & environment)	7 years incl. 3 in senior capacity
Senior Irrigation Engineer	PM3	Bachelor irrigation engineering, or Bachelor civil engineering (major: water, waste water & environment)	7 years incl. 3 in senior capacity
Senior Environmental Engineer	PM4	Bachelor environmental engineering, or Bachelor civil engineering (major: environmental & pollution control)	7 years incl. 3 in senior capacity
Senior Engineer	PM5	Bachelor civil engineering (major: transport)	7 years roads and infrastructure projects, incl. 3 in senior capacity
Senior Engineer	PM6	Bachelor civil engineering (major: transport)	7 years roads and infrastructure projects, incl. 3 in senior capacity
Senior Engineer	PM7	Bachelor civil engineering, or Bachelor in architecture (major: technical subjects)	7 years buildings, housing & hospitals, incl. 3 in senior capacity
Senior Mechanical Engineer	PM8	Bachelor mechanical engineering	7 years transport & airport sector, incl. 3 in senior capacity
Senior Electrical Engineer	PM9	Bachelor electrical engineering	7 years transport & airport sector, incl. 3 in senior capacity
Senior Electrical Engineer	PM10	Bachelor electrical engineering	7 years power sector, incl. 3 in senior capacity
Senior Telecommunications Engineer	PM11	Bachelor engineering (major: computer & communications)	7 years telecomm. sector, incl. 3 in senior capacity
First Architect	PM12	Bachelor architecture	2 years
First Engineer	PM13	Bachelor civil engineering (major: transport)	2 years
First Engineer	PM14	Bachelor civil engineering (major: transport)	2 years
First Engineer	PM15	Bachelor civil engineering (major: structural engineering)	2 years in buildings construction & public works
First Specialist (Technical Reporter)	PM16	Bachelor business administration, or Bachelor engineering	2 years + proficiency in technical English/French
First Coordination Engineer	PM17	Bachelor civil engineering	2 years construction infrastructure services
Deputy Head of Finance Division	FD1	Qualified accountant (CPA, CA or ACCA)	11 years incl. international experience
Information Technology Manager	IT1	PhD relevant subject	8 years information systems management
First Hardware Support Specialist	IT2	Technical degree (TS) hardware technologies	6 years computer hardware support
First PC Network Specialist	IT3	Bachelor engineering (major: computer & communications)	2 years computer network administration
First Analyst/Programmer	IT4	Bachelor engineering (major: computer & communications)	2 years systems analysis & programming
Legal Advisor	AD1	PhD law	10 years incl. 7 in construction & supply contracts
Senior Legal Specialist	AD2	Master law	7 years
First Personnel Affairs Specialist	AD3	Bachelor public administration	6 years personnel affairs management
First Personnel Affairs Specialist	AD4	Bachelor public administration	6 years personnel affairs management
Personnel Accountant	AD5	Bachelor business admin., or technical degree (TS) accounting	

Note: All applicants for posts No. PO1, PL4, PL8, PL14, PM1 through PM24, and IT3 through IT6, must be members of the Lebanese Syndicate of Engineers (or equivalent for expatriates).

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Good Deal for South Africa

The deal struck on Tuesday in Pretoria has mercifully removed a hazardous roadblock to a democratic transition in South Africa. In return for face-saving concessions, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and his Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party will now take part next week in the country's first election open to candidates and voters of all races. This substantially eases but does not eliminate the threat of further bloodshed, especially in Natal Province, the Zulu stronghold.

Chief Buthelezi had demanded but did not get a postponement of the April 26-28 vote. He did obtain a promise from President Frederik de Klerk and Nelson Mandela to preserve the legal position of the Zulu king, Goodwill Zwelithini, and to have foreign mediators consider some measure of future autonomy for KwaZulu, a tribal homeland that legally disappears after the election.

South Africa's last white Parliament is expected to approve the needed changes in the interim constitution on Monday. This deal evidently was brokered by a Kenyan diplomat, Washington Okumu, who kept on working after better-known negotiators like Henry

Kissinger and Lord Carrington ended their mediating efforts last week.

Barring surprises in the fine print, the accord deserves Mr. Mandela's praise as "a leap forward for peace, reconciliation, nation-building and an inclusive election." Already poised to win an electoral landslide, Mr. Mandela's African National Congress can only gain from unanimity to likely losers. With millions of black South Africans casting their first vote, the country's first democratic government deserves a respite from ethnic strife. And for Chief Buthelezi, who longs to be viewed as something more than a tribal warlord, the deal opens the way to assuming a national role.

It is far from clear that any of the principals — Mr. de Klerk, Mr. Mandela or Chief Buthelezi — can contain his own violent fringes. But so much which is astonishing has already happened in South Africa that the world has grounds for hope. And because South Africans are so new to the ways of political compromise, the deal takes on even more symbolic importance. The pity is that it was not struck, as it might have been, months ago.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Markets Misread the Fed

From the Federal Reserve Board's point of view, the markets' reaction to its tightening of credit is irrational. Its purpose is to brake, very lightly, the American economy's recent acceleration and ensure that there will be no significant rise in inflation. But the traders and investors in the markets, who say they are spooked by the possibility of returning inflation, have responded to these reassuring measures as though they intended just the opposite. Interest rates have leapt upward and stock prices have fallen.

The Federal Reserve's decision this week to tighten was its third since early February, and the reaction to each has been the same. One explanation is that, since no one can see any signs of inflation ahead, speculators may have concluded that the Federal Reserve must know something that they don't. But there is no hint of that. Another factor is, no doubt, a certain suspicion that eventually a Democratic president will succumb to the temptation to try to push up employment regardless of the costs in inflation. But the conduct of the White House and the Treasury during this sequence of tightening has been exemplary. They have been carefully neutral in their comments — unlike, for example, the Bush administration's Treasury

Department, which repeatedly and loudly needed the Federal Reserve.

This latest attack of market anxiety seems, fortunately, to have been both mild and brief. Stability has, for the present, returned, at least partly because of the bad news on Tuesday about trade figures. America's trade deficit in February, the government announced, turned out to be larger than the bond traders or most other people had expected. A rising trade deficit has the same effect on the economy as a tax increase. Both drain off purchasing power and tend to slow it down.

The administration hopes to keep the economy on the three-and-a-half percent track that it forecast at the start of the year — 3 percent growth and 3 percent inflation. But in early March the government's statisticians reported that in the last three months of 1993 the growth rate had reached a spectacular 7.5 percent a year (since revised downward a bit). Ever since then the financial houses have been haunted by the ghosts of inflation past. But during the winter the rate clearly dropped, and it seems to be back in the zone of safety. Perhaps the bond traders will now decide that on second thought they have had interest rates higher than circumstances really warrant.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Beware of Gun Sweeps

The danger to public housing tenants in America from marauding drug gangs and rampant gunfire is so obvious and seemingly so intractable that normally sensible public officials are grasping at unconstitutional means to deal with it. The Chicago Housing Authority has resorted to wholesale police sweeps of entire apartment buildings. And now President Bill Clinton, in an otherwise sound program to increase public safety, offers a remedy of highly dubious constitutionality.

Two weeks ago, Judge Wayne Andersen in Chicago's federal court declared unconstitutional the Chicago sweeps — room-by-room weapons searches undertaken without search warrants or even probable cause to obtain warrants. A moderate Republican appointed by President George Bush, Judge Andersen agreed that the dangers to innocent citizens were real, but he rejected the authority's defense of urgent necessity. He noted that all of the sweeps occurred at least two days after violence broke out, and that even in an emergency the searches needed probable cause.

One of the things that made this case fascinating and even poignant was that many tenants had intervened on the side of the Housing Authority. The judge observed that because the tenants were "apparently convinced by sad experience that the larger community will not provide normal law enforcement services to them," they were "prepared to forgo their own constitutional rights" against search and seizure. Any citizen can abandon just about any constitutional right if the waiver is truly voluntary. But the judge said this did not give the tenants or the Housing Authority the right "to suspend their neighbors' rights as well."

This was a courageous ruling, but Mr. Clinton, among others, seems to have missed the point. In a radio address on the subject of violence in public housing, he constructively

proposed faster funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development for greater security in all public housing. He noted that the police were free to search open spaces and vacant apartments, places where more weapons are discovered than in sweeps of occupied apartments. Yet among his proposals was the highly suspect idea of requiring public housing leases to include a tenant's waiver of the very privacy rights that Judge Andersen ably vindicated — a standing consent to a warrantless search. What could be more coercive than an implicit demand for a waiver of rights as a condition of shelter? It is hard to imagine a waiver provision in a lease form that an applicant could feel free to reject. Nor is it easy to imagine such a waiver surviving a constitutional challenge in Judge Andersen's courtroom.

Mr. Clinton did not directly criticize Judge Andersen's ruling, but he gave no sign that he recognized its correctness. Instead, like others, he drew a false distinction between tenants' constitutional rights and what he called the rights of children "to walk to the corner without fear of gunfire" and other dangers.

He says his plan can serve as a national model for coping with urban terror. Insofar as it commits resources for tenant security and commends lawful enforcement techniques, it can set a strong example. The ACLU, which represented the plaintiffs against the Housing Authority, has been arguing them for years. The tenant waiver, however, is a poor idea. Governments are clearly defaulting on their end of the social compact that should guard the safety of children and their parents in dangerous neighborhoods everywhere. But this maddeningly difficult challenge must be met by safeguarding what the constitution has long promised: the right to be secure from government's intrusions as well.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Serious D-Day Remembrance

For the wartime generation, [D-day] was an undertaking [awaited] for three years of, at times, very dubious battle. Most of those who remember D-day can also remember the Battle of Britain, the Blitz, the disasters in Greece and Crete, the ignominy of Singapore, the slow, potential strangulation of the Battle of the Atlantic. The victory in Normandy was an extraordinary reversal of the tide of fortune, a genuine deliverance from the specter of defeat. D-day heightened suspense. All day, people

huddled around the wireless set, trying to catch any nuance of encouragement in the unchanging message: "This morning, Allied navies, supported by strong Allied air forces, began landing Allied armies on the coast of France." It was the fear of a disaster that animated the British nation on June 6, 1944. Why should any of this be disguised from a generation which owes its immense personal freedom and, by any comparison, great material prosperity to the victory of the Second World War?

— John Keegan, commenting in The Daily Telegraph (London).

Lift the Arms Embargo and Give Bosnians a Chance

By Jeane J. Kirkpatrick and Morton I. Abramowitz

WASHINGTON — Just last month, the United States presided at the creation of a new Bosnian Federation. Today it is presiding at its destruction. U.S. lack of resolve and loss of credibility make America an accomplice to a Serbian conquest, not the architect of a better settlement.

The peace process begun with hope in Washington is about to go to hell in Gorazde. In the face of fresh Serbian outrages against civilians and UN peacekeepers, President Bill Clinton has apparently chosen to steer a neutral course among the "warring parties" and avoid further NATO actions. The results will be morally, politically and militarily indefensible, with disastrous consequences not just for Bosnia but for a stable, democratic Europe and the viability of NATO and the United Nations.

Confronted with the complexities of war in Bosnia and brazen Serbian violence, America has simply retreated. It pursues negotiations at any price rather than creating the conditions for a workable peace agreement.

Incredibly, Washington maintains the crippling arms embargo against Bosnia even as it talks of easing the trade embargo against Yugoslavia. Everybody but the Serbs has fallen hostage to the U.S. peace process, because Washington did not back it with enough force to convince the Serbs that more war gives them more pain than gain.

For two years, Bosnia has appealed for the means to defend itself. Instead, America gave it unenforced Security Council resolutions, unchecked genocide, impotent mediators, lec-

tures on realpolitik, unsafe "safe havens," peacekeepers who can barely protect themselves, and now an unconsummated marriage of force and diplomacy.

Let America drop the pretense that it can do better, or at least that it will.

If it is unwilling to give the Bosnian Serbs (and Belgrade) an ultimatum to withdraw from their sieges or endure punishing air bombardment, then NATO and the United Nations should get out of the way and give the Bosnians the arms to fight for their own country and their own lives.

President Clinton, who has halfheartedly supported lifting the arms embargo, recently said it was not clear under international law whether it could be ended unilaterally. It can be. The embargo is inherently illegal and invalid with respect to Bosnia.

The embargo was originally imposed on all of former Yugoslavia in 1991. But Bosnia is now a United Nations member in its own right, fully entitled to defend itself against aggression under Article 51 of the UN Charter.

Neither Bosnia nor anyone else is bound by an embargo that contravenes this fundamental precept of international law. Belgrade certainly has no compunctions about arming the Bosnian Serbs in violation of the embargo.

The right to self-defense cannot be superseded by any UN resolution unless the Security Council itself undertakes to ensure international peace and order, a task that it has utterly failed to fulfill in Bosnia.

The embargo is not just illegal. It has protected the Serbs' advantage in heavy weapons. It has enabled the Serbs to conquer 70 percent of sovereign Bosnian territory and drive 2 million people from their homes. And it flies in the face of UN resolutions authorizing "all necessary means" to ensure delivery of humanitarian relief and protect safe havens.

If the embargo cannot be removed by the Security Council because of Russia's veto, it must be removed by individual nations, starting with the United States. America's European allies may balk, but in the end they need to worry more about America deserting them than it needs to worry about them deserting it.

Also misplaced are fears that unilaterally lifting the arms embargo for Bosnia would lead nations to abrogate the embargoes against Serbia or Iraq. The cases are not analogous. Belgrade and Baghdad are proven aggressors. Their self-defense is not an issue.

A U.S. move to lift the embargo and encourage other countries to do the same would be welcomed by an overwhelming majority in the United Nations. Indeed, a majority has gone on record against its validity. And now that Russia's diplomacy has failed with the Serbs, it would save Moscow the added embarrassment of a veto.

Granted, a phased withdrawal of UN forces under U.S. air cover and steady arming of the Bosnians could make matters worse before they get better. But that is a price the Bosnians are willing to pay, and the

United States should be no less willing. It would initially lead to more killing, but the killing has been going on for two years and almost all the dead are innocent Muslims.

It would put UN forces and humanitarian workers in jeopardy, but they are already in the Serbian cross hairs. Their alternative is to keep standing by, tabulating the carnage and treating the casualties, while CNN records it all in living color.

Humanitarian aid from the West would still be necessary, but the new Bosnian-Croatian Federation would bear the brunt of ensuring the delivery of relief.

The armed Bosnian forces might suffer some early reversals, but the federation will make it easier to deliver needed weapons. Bosnia should be given the chance to work out a better solution than acquiescing in its own destruction. The Bosnian army has will, discipline and manpower. If America lifts the arms embargo now, it gives the Bosnians a chance to do more than go down fighting. It gives them a lease on life and a basis on which to build a viable peace — a peace that they, not Americans, will have the means and the duty to keep.

Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, who was U.S. representative to the United Nations in the Reagan administration, is senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute. Morton I. Abramowitz, a former U.S. assistant secretary of state for intelligence and research and ambassador in Turkey, is president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Bosnians' Cause Is Lost, but Croatia Might Still Be Saved

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Depicted in diplomatic cables and news dispatches as psychopaths commanding a ragtag militia, the "generals" who lead Bosnia's Serbs have inflicted a severe embarrassment on the politicians who presume to lead the world. Mafia dons would not have stood for the dishonor and disrespect that the international community's presidents and diplomats swallowed this week.

"General" Ratko Mladic called the bluffs of Bill Clinton, Boris Yeltsin, Butros Butros Ghali and their aides on the battlefield of Gorazde. These Serbs have proved once again that they are despotic, bloodthirsty thugs. They are also the only players in the Bosnian tragedy who know what they want and how to get it.

Paradoxically, the creeping Serbian victory in Bosnia could inflict greater immediate political damage on Mr. Yeltsin. Serbia's nominal ally, and on Mr. Butros Ghali than it does on the Western leaders who dragged the Russian president and the United Nations secretary-general into this conflict.

The American president stays in tune with public opinion and with

the noninterventionist mood of the Pentagon by resisting significant U.S. involvement in the Bosnian war. He clings to the rhetorical high ground by talking about lifting the arms embargo that penalizes Bosnia's Muslim government in its war with the Serbs, while refusing to adopt or outline a strategy that would give validity to that alliance-straining step.

Such a strategy could be devised. But it requires making some tough choices, rather than letting wishful thinking and rhetoric dominate the American approach to Bosnia.

After the Serbs predictably responded to last week's limited use of American air power around Gorazde by escalation, President Clinton countered by calling White House meetings to search for "new options." Mr. Bush's secretary of state, James Baker, said of the Balkan civil war that "we don't have a dog in that fight." But America ought to be a bewildered dog in that fight, although it denies that it is in it and continues to defer to those who hold its leash and pull it deeper in.

A Japanese diplomat named Akashi, representing an Egyptian civil servant named Butros Ghali who is hired by the governments represented in the United Nations, decided, with a British general named Rose, that U.S. aircraft assigned to NATO would drop a few bombs on inconsequential targets. The investment of U.S. prestige was inversely proportional to the force involved, and the exercise was of a futility not seen since the Bay of Pigs. Where, one wonders, is Congress?

During the Cold War, the presidency acquired a constitutionally anomalous independence regarding foreign policy, but Congress constantly skirmished with presidents about involvement in decisions about uses of force.

on using air power to prevent the other UN-protected areas from meeting the same fate as Gorazde.

The president is not managing this crisis in the same time frame in which it is occurring. He lets events determine where he will go. He deliberately builds time lags into his responses, as if hoping that events will narrow the admittedly unpleasant options he faces, or at least deflect criticism onto others.

For days before the climactic assault, the Serbs were known to be shifting artillery and other weapons out of the Sarajevo theater into the hills around the UN-declared "safe haven" of Gorazde. The U.S. UN and NATO response was to stand by and count on Russian diplomacy to save Gorazde. That was misadventure. The Russians now acknowledge that they cannot deliver the Serbs to the negotiating table. Mr. Yeltsin thus appears ineffectual on the international scene and at home, where he is strongly criticized by extreme nationalists for letting the Serbs be bombed in the first place.

His independent-minded Balkans

negotiator, Vital Churkin, on Monday blustered the Serbs for systematically "lying" to him about their actions in Gorazde. "The time for talking is over. The Bosnian Serbs must understand that by dealing with Russia they are dealing with a great power and not a banana republic."

But why should the Bosnian Serbs understand that? They have just shown that they are dealing with great powers which do not have the resolve or unity of purpose to prevent Gorazde, a town of 30,000 refugees that the United Nations has solemnly declared to be under its protection.

In the Bosnian war, the "great powers" are not so great. The citizens of a large country should worry when their diplomats feel compelled to insist that they do not live in a banana republic. Mr. Churkin's defensive declaration contains a kernel of admission that Russians will not miss.

Russian-U.S. cooperation, already under strain, is likely to suffer significant new damage if the Bosnian endgame continues in this manner. Moscow and Washington are already blaming each other for the failure in Gorazde and will escalate that criti-

cism if the Bosnian debacle deepens. Avoiding such damage should be a priority of the Clinton administration. That argues for joining the Europeans in a realpolitik solution of accepting the Serbian victory in Bosnia and shutting this war down now. That in turn means dropping the smoke screen talk of lifting the arms embargo, while negotiating the best surrender terms possible for the vanquished Bosnian Muslims.

Arming the Muslims now is a lost cause. There is an alternative to surrender. Once the fighting in Bosnia dies down it is certain to resume in the Serbian-held portions of Croatia. Lifting the embargo, or simply ignoring it, makes sense only if America is ready to start arming Croatia to fight the Serbs in a war to the finish.

The Croatia option is a bloody route that will certainly drive the Russians into bitter opposition to American policy. The only thing I can think of that would be worse would be continuing the present confused policies that seem to be based on spreading false hopes and meaningless promises to get the administration through the next news cycle.

The Washington Post

Shades of the Bay of Pigs, With the U.S. Congress Out to Lunch

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The slovenly, lethal improvisation of U.S. policy regarding the Balkan civil war has made America morally complicit in carnage while it remains politically impotent and militarily inconsequential. This wreckage of feeble intentions may at least demolish the notion that the United Nations can be a surrogate for U.S. self-determination, or a repository for U.S. sovereignty, or a substitute for a U.S. president.

The United Nations' fatuous proclamation of "safe havens" is mere diplomatic noise. Many cruelties have been inflicted on Bosnians, whose misfortune it is to be in the path of the creation of "Greater Serbia." Among those cruelties is the United Nations' pretense that it can play a role for which it is incurably unsuited, that of peacemaker. There will be no peace until Serbia's appetite for conquest has been slaked, or until Serbia's victims have arms sufficient to produce stalemate.

When President George Bush was asked why the arms embargo should not be lifted so that Serbia's victims could defend themselves or die resisting, he flippantly replied that the trouble in the Balkans was not an insufficiency of weapons. Nor, in the same way, was that

the trouble when Germany crushed the Jewish rising in the Warsaw ghetto.

Mr. Bush's secretary of state, James Baker, said of the Balkan civil war that "we don't have a dog in that fight." But America ought to be a bewildered dog in that fight, although it denies that it is in it and continues to defer to those who hold its leash and pull it deeper in.

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During the Cold War, the presidency acquired a constitutionally anomalous independence regarding foreign policy, but Congress constantly skirmished with presidents about involvement in decisions about uses of force.

Now that the hair-trigger U.S.-Soviet standoff has passed, Congress could prudently, and in accord with constitutional assumptions, become more assertive.

This president does not disguise the fact that he would rather be, and usually is, thinking of things other than foreign policy. His lack of interest has translated into a casual willingness for U.S. force, military and moral, to be tangled up in lines of authority (Akashi, Butros Ghali, Rose) resembling linguine.

His desire to keep America distant from a civil war that it might not be able to influence without an investment of force and prestige disproportionate to its interests — is defensible. But his indefensible pretense that America must be a mere partner of that moral cipher, the United Nations, which pretends to represent that political fiction called "the world community," is producing the entanglement that the president wants to avoid.

Egypt, Bosnia's vice president, says to Americans: "You have to reverse the results of ethnic cleansing if you want a stable peace." Otherwise "you might send your troops one day to keep results of ethnic cleansing." If the United States is called upon to keep its promise

to send thousands of soldiers for "peacekeeping," the United States will indeed wind up ratifying the results of Serbia's war crimes.

Enforcing a peace produced by Serbian brutality is unappealing, doing what Bosnia's government wants is unthinkable. Mr. Ganic says that until land seized by Serbia is returned to Serbia's victims, his government cannot sign a peace pact. Asked if he was asking NATO to "reverse Serbian conquests" because his government lacks sufficient military force to do so, he says: "You took that force from us because you introduced an arm embargo on Bosnia; you put our hands tied and you create this outcome. Either reverse the outcome or give us weapons we can do by ourselves."

If U.S. forces someday participate in patrolling a partitioned Bosnia, the lines of partition should reflect some results of armed Bosnian self-defense rather than merely the satisfaction of Serbia's appetite for conquest over people whose crippled capacity for self-defense is a casualty of a lunatic notion of "evenhandedness" that only the United Nations could consider just and only a president in full flight from responsibility could cling to.

Washington Post Writers Group

Look to Africa's Precolonial Past for Hope to Escape the Present

By Basil Davidson

LONDON — In the year 1879, at about four o'clock on a tropical afternoon, a Scottish botanist reached the outskirts of a village in an unknown East African region far from the coast, and "boldly marched in." He had little or no idea of what awaited him, but he had just celebrated his 22nd birthday and was full of confidence. Young enough to shake off all fears of peril, he was, at any rate, aware of his own ignorance — more than could be said of many such explorers.

James Thomson was prepared for surprises. He was given them. They were not of a kind to match East Africa's tough and turbulent reputation. The infamous East Coast slave trade was scarcely ended, and what he could expect was misery and mayhem.

"The scene that opened before me," he recalled a couple of years later, "I beheld with astonishment: It seemed a perfect Arcadia."

Amid "a magnificent grove of bananas," he found handsome village huts arranged within the shade of immense sycamores, while everywhere about them "all seeds, garbage and things unsightly" had been carefully cleared away. The village people were resting after their day's work, enjoying a siesta and gossip before their evening meal, utterly naked as God had made them but "unconscious of any want, and apparently fearing no danger." They made him welcome.

Thomson traveled far but found no reason to unsay these opinions of a place and people a few hundred miles south of today's bedeviled Rwanda and Burundi, where tens of thousands are said to have been killed after the two countries' leaders died in an airplane crash.

Were his opinions those of permissible but unreliable exaggeration? The odd thing is that in the East African interior of those times, beyond and outside the devilish reach of the slaving caravans from the coast, Thomson's opinions would not

have sounded strange to other long-distance wanderers. Indeed, they would have fit with their own.

Modern historians, looking back before the slave trade and the colonial dispossession, have not found Arcadia. But neither have they found anything like the hell on earth that Europe and burns across so much of Africa today. That old Africa had built a world of tolerance and compromise.

If this remains hard to believe, con-

sider only the case of the kingdoms of Rwanda and Burundi lying not far north of Thomson's route. We have no worthwhile external descriptions before the 1890s, and few until the early 1950s. But then came a notable harvest of hardheaded information on the nature of these kingdoms before the colonial dispossession.

Ethnographers well-respected in their time and place, older than Thomson and infinitely better prepared in their scholarship, described communities of stability and good sense, equipped with laws and customs such that the peoples of these kingdoms, the Tutsi and the Hutu, had been able to live peacefully together, and over a long period.

These ethnographers were working in the midst of a remarkable reassessment of historical Africa that got into its stride after World War II and the onset of decolonization. The task they

so fruitfully undertook meant quarrying for dates and sequences, but, more important, they were concerned with the inward and innate process of this unresearched history. They wanted to understand Africa's cultures in their conceptual and aesthetic dimensions.

This has been an enterprise with many and large consequences to its credit, even if the world at large has still come to terms with its insights. In projecting their findings, the historians have had one great difficulty: that of steering between the Scylla of being suspected of spinning fairy tales, and the Charybdis of writing with such difficulty — admittedly on difficult matters — as to be unreadable or, at any rate, unread. Admirably often, however, they have brought their cargoes of unfamiliar knowledge safely into port.

Perhaps, healthily, skepticism on all this stays vividly alive. It seems to be hard even for sympathetic readers to accept that the influence of centuries of African precolonial development, political or social or aesthetic, must have a therapeutic value for the solving of present ills. Yet, the evidence goes in that sense.

On the crucial issue of controls on the abuse of power, for example, or on the efficacy of systems of conciliation between neighboring peoples, the experience of the African past does indeed, and repeatedly, point to attitudes and concepts, and even to instrumentalities, that may usefully apply in the ferocious conflicts of today.

A frequently heard reply to this is that there were, in fact, no such concepts and principles outside the reach of heated imagination, or else, at best, that those old ways of reconciliation were no more than rustic folklore. And yet today, there are the examples of Rwanda and Burundi, as described by our ethnographers of long years ago. What they made perfectly clear

was that the twin peoples of these now ravaged countries, the Hutu and the Tutsi, did in fact achieve, centuries before any European arrival, the development of an effective system of mutual rights and duties, and one that long stayed intact.

Today, after some 90 years of colonial dictatorship and postcolonial confusion, all that well-tried tolerance seems entirely swept away, its old structures unrecoverable and its old social and artistic amenities hatched from the scene, while years may pass before current passions of hatred are assuaged. The certain fact is that it was not so in precolonial times.

With no more than the frailties and abrasions of everyday experience,

these two peoples lived together in cultures of a flexible amity such as can be barely imagined now.

In that past, however simple in its material capacities, the Tutsi and the Hutu shared life together, depended upon one another, intermarried with each other, and upheld beliefs in a valued coexistence. How and why they were able to do this, and by means of what ideas and beliefs, must surely compose a body of knowledge that may inspire new hope in the miseries of now.

The writer's most recent book on African history is "The Search for Africa." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Dynamite in Spain

MADRID — The Madrid press publishes this morning (April 20) alarming reports of the existence of a large store of dynamite in the center of the city of Bilbao. The telegrams received by the authorities, however, diminish the importance of the matter. Steps will be taken to prevent explosives being stored in inhabited centers.

1919: German Insolence

PARIS — Germany does not seem to be convinced yet that she cannot continue to play with the Allies with impunity. After endeavoring to wriggle out of her engagements entered into at Spa concerning the transport of General Haller's troops to Poland; after intimating that she would refuse to sign this or that clause of the Preliminary Treaty, her Government has launched an insolent message which, being interpreted, means that instead of proper plenipotentiaries, she would send mere functionaries to

Versailles to take delivery of the Treaty and take it back to Weimar. The Allies will naturally refuse to accept any such proposition.

1944: A Jew's Ordeal

ODESSA — [From our New York edition:] I know of no man in Odessa or anywhere else in Russia, who has had such extraordinary experiences during enemy occupation of a city as Robert Kantorowich, a forty-three-year-old Jewish engineer. On Oct. 23, 1941, a week after Odessa was occupied, he and four other Jews were marched along to be hanged. Jews had to build the gallows for this hanging, and had to slip the noose over their condemned brethren. The families of the condemned were obliged to witness the execution. A Romanian officer in charge of the execution surveyed Kantorowich at length and said: "Let the engineer live. He'll work for us." After the death of the others, the Romanians demanded that the onlookers applaud and shout "Hurrah!"

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OPINION

Toward a Compromise That Increases Japanese Imports

By Nobuo Matsunaga

TOKYO — After Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's summit meeting with President Bill Clinton on Feb. 11, the newspapers had headlines like "Talks Break Down," "Negotiations Fail," even "Japan Said 'No' to U.S." On the one hand, I could not help feeling extremely disappointed, because since last year both governments had been groping toward a compromise — a process that continued with this month's release by Japan of a new outline of sweeping reforms.

How will the two countries define their relationship in the future? Is it possible that we are heading toward future confrontation and eventual collision? It would be a mistake to look at things that pessimistically. As long as conscientious efforts continue to be made to put bilateral relations on an even keel, we won't have any reason to feel alarmed.

Although the difficult circumstances both in Japan and abroad constrain our options, I believe that, with careful examination, what Japan should do becomes readily apparent.

First, we have to get rid of the idea of a dogmatic Japan saying "no," and avoid an arrogant approach toward America. The Japanese government was right in making clear that it could not accept "numerical targets." However, the United States is not the only country asking Japan to open up its markets. If Japan starts saying "no" all the time, it will be headed toward isolation.

Secondly, it is clear that any solution must lie in Japan's initiative in reducing the economic imbalance. Japan has already begun to move forward with the release of the highly detailed "Outline of External Economic Reform Measures." These measures include domestic demand-led economic management and further improvements to the market mechanism centering on deregulation, as well as improvement of procedures for government procurement, and they express Japan's resolve to achieve a reduction of the current account

surplus. It remains for Japan to implement these measures effectively and resolutely.

My third point is that we have to grasp the real reason why a compromise was not reached in February. There appears to be a common view that the Japanese side insisted on "numerical targets," or, more precisely, "objective criteria." But I believe that what interested the American side most was expansion of domestic demand in Japan, which would lead to a more vigorous economy and a more vigorous market, in turn allowing many more imports into Japan.

An initial Japanese government package to stimulate the economy, including a "one-year tax reduction," regrettably did not meet with American appreciation. However, we hope to see a more positive response as the new and ambitious measures, including tax reform toward domestic demand-led economic management, continue to be finished out and implemented.

In addition, we should take into account the situation in the United States. One part of American society is in the mood to bash Japan. This group's protectionism and isolationism is expressed in calls for sanctions and a stronger yen in Congress, the administration and American industry. But this is certainly not a majority opinion. In visiting the United States, I have found that the average American feels no animosity toward Japan or Japanese people; rather, the general feeling is one of broad-minded goodwill.

At this delicate time, we must be extremely prudent. The American government is putting an enormous political stake on health care reform, which requires the support of Congress, when strong protectionist pressure exists. We must therefore consider the political climate in the

United States when we look at the revival of Super 301 trade legislation.

Having now outlined Japan's external economic reform measures, we can ask what Japan should do next. First of all, with regard to measures to stimulate the economy, the Japanese government must brush away the negative repercussions of the "one-year tax reduction" with a political declaration stating clearly a tax cut for at least three consecutive years. Ideally, such a declaration would implement a permanent individual income tax reduction, in keeping with the intention expressed in the recent measures.

Such a statement should not be bureaucratic or pedantic, but full of political vigor and charisma. Furthermore, advance implementation of the current economic reform measures should be made in a truly effective and transparent way.

Secondly, beginning with the framework of the recently announced "Government Actions for Import Promotion" in fiscal year 1994, the Japanese government should draw up and announce concrete import plans envisaging government procurement of foreign goods, as objective criteria with which to measure effects on imports. The government should also consider further import support to encourage talks between private enterprises to address the difficult problem of importing automobiles and auto parts.

Thirdly, we must address a more basic problem: the need for decisive policies that increase imports. Moving beyond the 1994 "Government Actions for Import Promotion," current tax deduction measures to facilitate imports should be drastically expanded. In addition, the government should announce a new strategy aimed at increasing imports, with results projected for the next few years. Such import-promotion measures should be applied on a case-by-case basis, with the aim of a 50 percent reduction in our trade surplus. Such increased imports, combined with economic recovery,

would also lead to higher living standards.

And fourthly, there is the question of deregulation. In the past, government explanations on deregulation policy have tended to be vague when actually realized, leading to wide dissatisfaction and criticism. Since deregulation is an important pillar of trade talks between the two governments, the decisions in the current package — including the work to be done for a fast-track package in the sectors of real estate and land; information and telecommunications; distribution and flow of goods; licenses, approvals and inspection standards; and finance, securities and insurance — should be implemented so as to avoid any chance of misunderstanding or criticism.

In concluding, I have two suggestions. One concerns ambitious steps to deregulate and improve the tax-deduction system that encourages private contributions. To be frank, Japan could learn a great deal from the American tax-deduction system, which is very effective in helping industrial transformation and improvement of the distribution system.

The other suggestion is to consider the possibility of transferring Japan's capital out of Tokyo. Historically, every few centuries or so the Japanese capital has been moved. Since the greatest impediment to Japan's internationalization is price differentials, centering on the exorbitant price of land, I believe that if Japan wishes to continue to develop further within the global community, moving the capital out of Tokyo seems to be unavoidable. Such a huge, public-financed undertaking would also be an unprecedented stimulus to the economy.

The writer, a former ambassador to the United States, is president of the Japan Institute of International Affairs. He was a senior member of Japan's delegation at the recent GATT signing in Marrakesh. He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

Spare the Contempt, Please, For Suicide Is Not Painless

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — It was not surprising, watching "60 Minutes" on Sunday, to learn that Andy Rooney had never heard of Kurt Cobain or the band Nirvana. It was not surprising that Mr. Rooney, who has made a career as a camera-friendly curmudgeon, took issue with ripped jeans and was perplexed by grunge.

And it was not even surprising that, speaking of Mr. Cobain's suicide at the age of 27, Mr. Rooney brought to the issue of youthful despair a mixture of sarcasm and contempt. After all, that has long been the attitude of those elders have brought to the pain of these far

older, some are young. Of those last, we are fond of saying that they had their whole lives ahead of them.

"A lot of people would like to have the years left that he threw away," Mr. Rooney said of Kurt Cobain. He went on to ridicule the young, many of whom found enlightenment of a kind through Nirvana's music. "What's all this nonsense about how terrible life is?" he asked.

Speaking rhetorically to a young woman who had wept at the suicide, he added, "I'd love to relieve the pain you're going through by switching my age for yours."

I wouldn't. I wouldn't be 17 again on a bet. I have known a number of young women of about that age who seemingly had everything to live for and yet who, somehow wanted to die. Or perhaps not to die so much as to rest. You could lecture them about their future and their good health and fine homes and nice schools, and they would understand the rightness of the position but not, for the life of them, feel it in their souls. They would tell you that they felt always as if they carried a backpack full of bricks. And some of them can figure out only one way to put that pack down.

Why would I tax those young women with the foolishness of their feelings and lord over them the lessons I have learned? Why would anyone facetiously advise them and their counterparts, as Mr. Rooney did, to "wipe the tears from your eyes, dear"? What they feel is real: I cannot understand why this is the one kind of pain we want to deny or denigrate, or why we would imagine that the young are immune to it any more than we are immune to AIDS or pneumonia.

In New York, William Styron wrote of an evening with friends some years ago that passed uneventfully for all but him; he remembers it vividly because between pasta and conversation he obsessed about killing himself.

He writes of "a pain that is all but indescribable, and therefore to everyone but the sufferer almost meaningless." That pain was not ameliorated by his best-selling books or his Pulitzer Prize. Good fortune does not preclude inner darkness, whether the good fortune of youth or of accomplishment.

Mr. Rooney said Mr. Cobain's suicide made him angry. It makes me angry, too, not because I want his wasted years — such things are not transferable — but because Mr. Cobain had a 2-year-old daughter who will grow up fatherless. Suicide often seems selfish and senseless to the survivors. It often feels inevitable and necessary to its practitioners. It is a waste, but not an indulgence.

"Why?" people say afterward. Mr. Styron's dinner companions noticed nothing amiss the night he remembers as black as a hole. He had hidden the pain well. Young people who feel an inner agony, in Mr. Styron's words, as "exquisite as any imaginable physical pain," often do not reveal themselves because they suspect that some adult will scoff and say that what they feel is "nonsense," that they have no "real problems." Sunday evening, some adult did just that, and on national television too.

The New York Times.

MEANWHILE

younger than they; in Mr. Rooney's words, "What would all these young people be doing if they had real problems like a Depression, World War II or Vietnam?"

No, not surprising, but worth noting because in 1994 that sort of attitude is as dated and foolish as believing that cancer is contagious.

Suicide remains the great mystery. Often we can never know precisely why: why, for Vincent Foster, one day became more unendurable than the ones before, why Kurt Cobain balked at one last sunset. Some people kill themselves because they have troubles they cannot surmount; others are already sick and do not want to get any sicker. Many are

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Singapore: Crime, Punishment and More

Regarding "Singapore's Assertion of a Right to Torture Is Inevitable" (Opinion, April 8) by William Safire:

Singapore is not a dictatorship and does not have a "dictator." Nor is it a "lawless state," Michael Fay, the 18-year-old American convicted of vandalizing cars, was sentenced in accordance with the written law of Singapore.

JERRY PURSLEY, Singapore.

Regarding "Some Sense in the Singapore Approach" (Opinion, April 9) by Charles Krauthammer:

I applaud Mr. Krauthammer's article. I had started this letter as a response to William Safire's ignorant and shortsighted views of Singapore's justice system, but Charles Krauthammer has done the job for me.

The United States has nothing to teach Singapore about criminal justice, and judging by the way things are going, I don't think it ever will. Asking Singapore to listen to the United States on this matter is like asking Nancy Kerrigan to allow Tonya Harding to give her a lesson in sports ethics.

JONATHAN P. TAYLOR, Orlando, Florida.

Say it ain't so, Bill! Please, Mr. Safire, tell us, your admirers in readership land, that someone hijacked your byline. Whipping a vandal six times does not meet any reasonable person's definition of "torture." It is punishment, and in this case it is much better than jail time. Judging from the furor in the press, it seems to send a message, too.

JAMES L. KIRTLBY JR., Zurich.

William Safire criticizes caning as the fruit of Singapore's authoritarian society, yet he defends America's death penalty. Nothing is more and democracy than capital punishment, the use of which embodies the fascist idea that the state is all, and all-powerful.

Charles Krauthammer writes that "punishment is most effective when it is swift and sure." Assuming that he means effective at deterring criminals, I believe that he is more wrong than right. Common sense and experience tell us that what deters criminals is not severe punishment but the certainty of being caught and convicted — and sentenced to a reasonable punishment.

Public hangings for petty theft in 18th century London did not deter pickpockets from working the crowd of execution-witnesses, because police work then was shoddy; whereas in efficient police states like Nazi Germany, Communist Czechoslovakia or today's Singapore, where anyone could become an "outlaw" at the drop of a hat — even upon public acts of unorthodoxy are resisted, because people know that the police have almost unlimited powers of investigation and arrest.

CHRISTOPHER HOUSTON, Milan.

America is in no position to lecture other countries on the use of cruel and unusual punishment so long as it enthusiastically embraces the death penalty. If caning is considered a form of torture, "an act of savagery as old as civilization," how would William Safire describe state-sanctioned executions? As long-term cellular imprisonment?

LARRY SHAPIRO, Calgary, Alberta.

While the U.S. public and media have been consumed by concern with Michael Fay's caning sentence in Singapore, the U.S. Congress has just voted to add 63 offenses to the two that are already punishable by death under federal law. American lawmakers have thus approved a greatly increased use of a barbaric practice in the absence of any real public discussion. How easy it is to focus with a chauvinistic eye on a relatively minor incident in a distant land while ignoring a major legal and moral issue at home.

ALAN KENNEDY, Paris.

Caning as a punishment is not a new or novel practice in Singapore. It has been carried out since colonial times. Yet before the present case there was no protest from the U.S. government or the American press. What was Michael Fay apart from those who have been caned before him? It is not the crime; Singaporeans have been caned for vandalism in the past. The difference is that he is American and he is white.

LOW SOON HENG, Singapore.

It is my perception that the United States would not have cared much about caning in the Singaporean judicial system had it not been for the fact that American buttocks are being threatened. It does seem that some buttocks are more equal than others.

F. H. LOH, Clermont-Ferrand, France.

William Safire casts the Singapore caning in terms of a "lawless state's" perpetration of a criminal act of torture. Vandals are placed alongside rape victims and Kurdish patriots, and defended in the same terms. Somehow the differences are lost on Mr. Safire.

The hollow call for diplomatic and economic sanctions against Singapore has a mysterious motivation. I don't believe that states which stone adulterers or take a limb or two off thieves have ever faced Mr. Safire's ire.

KENNETH WILLIAMS, Oxford, England.

While reporters and columnists bemoan the severity of Michael Fay's sentence, none has addressed the punishment Michael has already experienced. Coming from a broken family, he has already been psychologically punished, scarred for life.

I read that Kurt Cobain, the rock star who recently shot himself, had a relatively happy childhood until his parents were divorced when he was 8 years old and he was subsequently shuttled back and forth between relatives.

JEANETTE F. HUBER, Kinsale, Ireland.

This is a worst-case "ugly American" scenario. Acts that are anti-social and unacceptable (not to mention illegal) in every culture are even more heinous when committed by an American in a foreign country, for then the behavior reflects on Americans in general. Like it or not, all Americans who live in foreign countries are "ambassadors" for the United States, for better or worse.

International companies and organizations should try to select their repre-

sentatives more carefully, and then brief and prepare them — and their families — more thoroughly before sending them abroad. We cannot impose American standards on other cultures.

FAITH M. TOWLE, Morges, Switzerland.

Michael Fay is being punished, to put it bluntly, to serve as an example. Critics will say this is a violation of individual rights. But which countries punish with no view to deter? Certainly America is as guilty of this as Singapore. Our punishments may seem harsher, but our crime rates are lower.

So if you think we have no justification for punishing Michael Fay, first take the beam out of your own eye.

LEONG CHING CHING, Singapore.

A plea for clemency in the case of the misunderstood young Mr. Fay is not necessary. All you need do is pass the hat for air fare on Singapore Airlines to fly the Menendez brothers' defense lawyers to his rescue.

ALAN DAVID SHEAN, Dun, France.

There is one good reason for Singapore to grant clemency to Michael Fay, and to do so in a way that preserves Singapore's "face." Keep the jail term and fine and waive the caning, on the simple ground that if Mr. Fay is caned, he will become a cause célèbre in America, and thus, doubtless, a millionaire from the sale of book and movie rights.

Michael Fay does not deserve all these gifts from the Singapore government. Let him serve time in jail and pay a fine — and then let him fade into obscurity.

GEORGE FORRAI, Hong Kong.



BOOKS

LETHAL PASSAGE: How the Travels of a Single Handgun Expose the Roots of America's Gun Law Crisis

By Erik Larson. \$27.25, 321 pages. \$21. Crown. Reviewed by John Schwartz

WHEN Nicholas Elliot shot up two of his high school teachers at the Atlantic Shores Christian School in Virginia Beach, Virginia, in December 1992, the story didn't get a lot of media play outside of the immediate area. The everyday tragedy — just another killing, after all — made Page B6 of The Washington Post.

The sad, stupid story of how 15-year-old Nicholas Elliot was able to purchase the awesome lethal Coby M-11/9 (a semiautomatic pistol capable of shooting a 32-bullet clip in seconds) became the narrative that propels Erik Larson's "Lethal Passage." A real hit, with crooks and kooks, the Coby, its manufacturers bragged in ads, "made the Eighties roar."

Nicholas Elliot's story is compelling. He was one of a few black students at Atlantic Shores; his mother, a nurse, had enrolled him there hoping that her son would get special attention for his dyslexia. Many of the kids there found him

good-natured, if shy. They were impressed by his deep and detailed love of firearms: He'd thumb through Guns and Ammo magazine at lunch, and had decorated his locker with glossy ads for hot guns. Some of the Atlantic Shores kids picked on Nicholas, especially one bully who seemed to constantly taunt him with racial epithets and slap him around.

Nicholas was too young to buy a gun legally himself. Instead, he persuaded an older cousin to drive him to a shop, Guns Unlimited, and buy the Coby, slipping the cash to him just a few feet from the store clerk. Nicholas took his new toy to school to hunt down his enemy and fatally shot a teacher, Karen Farley, seriously wounded another teacher, Sam Marino, and terror-

ized a classroom of 10th-graders before the gun jammed and another teacher tackled him.

In the tangle of trials that followed, Nicholas went to prison, as did the cousin who falsely registered the gun as his own. The family of Karen Farley won a landmark \$100,000 negligence judgment against Guns Unlimited

for participating in the purchase charade.

Larson offers a sharp critique of America's approach to firearms regulation. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, for example, "is a bastard agency to which America had grudgingly assigned the well-nigh impossible task of ensuring that the companies that make and distribute booze, cigarettes and guns — together the nation's most prolific killers — pay their taxes and operate within a set of rules designed not to prevent the killing, but to keep it honest." The federal form that gun buyers must sign, Larson writes, asks whether the buyer has a criminal record or history of mental illness; "the law asks these people who arguably have the greatest motive to lie about their backgrounds to step forward just this once and come clean, even though doing so will automatically void the purchase they had felt so compelled to make." Larson observes that the irony "would be comical if not for its lethal effect."

When the story stays focused on Nicholas, the book comes alive. When Larson goes over the much-traveled ground of the history of gun control and the patchwork of laws that do little to protect us from guns or crime, however, his work becomes another book about guns.

There is really only one book

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WINNERS of major titles usually have solid partnerships backed by years of discussion and practice, but the Open Pairs competition that took place at the American Contract Bridge League's Spring Nationals represented an exception.

Allan Falk of Okemos, Michigan, and Lloyd Arvedson of Medford, Massachusetts, formed an impromptu partnership shortly before play began, and they surged to victory in the two final sessions.

The winners of the North American Open Pairs, Ken Schutze and Jim Griffin, both of Austin, Texas, were aided by the diagrammed deal on which they were North and South. By crowding the bidding, and reaching five spades in short order, they put pressure on their

opponents. East chose to double, in the belief that his side could not make a slam, but South's contract was unbeatable.

The opening club lead was won in dummy with the ace, and South immediately surrendered a diamond trick. The defense could take a club trick, but South took the remainder by crossruffing. He would have had a harder task if North had been declared for East would have had an opportunity to lead two rounds of trumps. The 11th trick would then have come by establishing the fifth heart in the North hand.

Six clubs by East would have been interesting. South might well have underlead his spade ace in the hope of reaching his partner's hand for a heart ruff. This would fail, but North would understand the pur-

pose of the underlead: he would grab the first trump lead and play a heart to defeat the slam.

WEST: ♠ 8 5 3, ♥ A Q 10 9 3, ♦ A K J 10 8, ♣ A 4

EAST (D): ♠ A K 9 2, ♥ K 6, ♦ K 7 6 5, ♣ A Q J 6 5 4

South: ♠ A Q J 6 5 4, ♥ 8 7 5 4 2, ♦ 3 2

East and West were vulnerable.

The bidding: East 1♣, South 1♥, East 2♥, South 3♥, East 4♥, South 5♥, East 6♥, South 6♥.

West led the club jack.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• **Clive Crook**, art director of German Elle magazine, has just finished "Paper Tigers" by Nicholas Coleridge.

"This book is just wonderful, a great read. There is a sharp insight into the roles and philosophy of all the major media players in the world, from New York and London, to the Pacific Rim, India and Turkey."

(John Brunton, IHT)



about guns, and myriad authors just tackle it over and over again: "Take Robert Sherrill's scerbic 1973 classic, 'The Saturday Night Special.' It's all there: the absurd laws, the chilling anecdotes describing unnecessary deaths, the awful statistics and the deeper questions about whether gun lust is an indelible part of the American character. Yet while Larson earnestly wrings his hands, Sherrill takes on guns with a vinous sarcasm that makes his book so lively it seems to vibrate in your hands."

In Sherrill's book, the best estimate of annual gun fatalities was 20,000; by the time Larson gets to the issue, the number has jumped to 30,000. Sherrill's book warned us about the proliferation of cheap handguns during the 1960s and

early 1970s. In the intervening 21 years, technological progress has brought us semiautomatic pistols that cost less than a decent television, semiautomatics can fire off bullets as quickly as the shooter can squeeze the trigger. The result: Crime regularly spills well beyond its intermedia boundaries, and the United States becomes a nation of innocent bystanders, waiting for the random bullet that has someone's name on it.

The reason anti-gun authors keep writing the same book is that we haven't gotten the message and carried out meaningful reforms in our gun laws. If we did, talented writers could move on to other issues. That's one more incentive to try.

John Schwartz is on the staff of The Washington Post.

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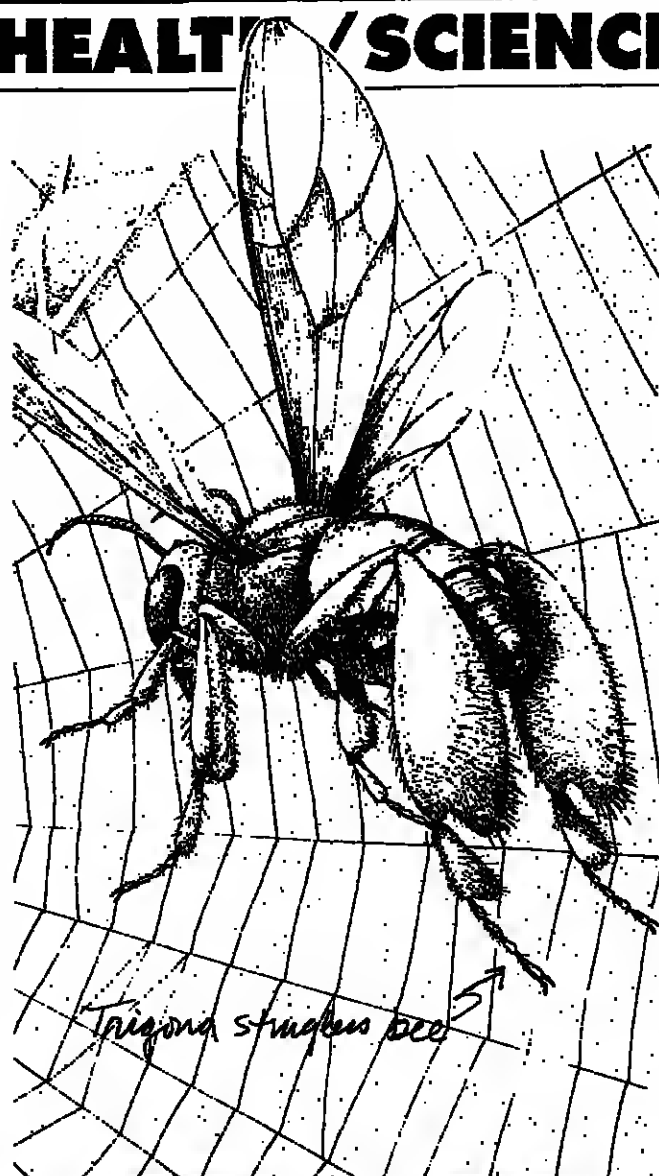
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By Russ Parsons
Los Angeles Times Service

It was thought that soaking beans in cold water leached these sugars out of the bean. Throw away the water and you throw away the gas — it has a simple appeal. Unfortunately, it isn't true. These sugars are part of what the bean uses for nourishment as it grows into a plant, and the bean does not

In fact, it seems, the surest cure for flatulence caused by beans is eating more beans. "Apparently, if you eat beans regularly, the microflora [which ferment the sugars causing gas] adjust somewhat," said Dr. Gray. "If you eat bean-and-cheese burritos every day . . . you probably won't notice it at all. In cultures that routinely eat beans, you don't hear a lot of complaining about flatulence."



By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

The new finding contradicts the results of a smaller study published in the same journal last year. The earlier study showed a link between a woman's risk of developing breast cancer and the presence of higher

For the analysis, 150 women who later developed breast cancer were matched with a comparable group of healthy women — whites, blacks and Asians — to serve as controls. When known risk factors for breast cancer were taken into account, the researchers reported, no clear relationship was found between the amount of pesticide contamination and breast cancer rates.

By shifting patterns of struts in their webs, spiders seem to interfere with the bees' ability to learn from mistakes

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

To Dr. Craig, a spider web is not a passive structure or a simple sieve that catches insects that blindly fly into it, as had long been believed. Instead, she views the web as among the spider's most dynamic and responsive traits, a cunning weapon designed to lure prey by exploiting an insect's fundamental need for food, flowers and open spaces.

The results have far-reaching implications for understanding essential questions of ecology and evolution, among them the nuances of predator-prey interactions, and the mechanism through which new species arise. Dr. Craig sees the spider web as a beautiful means for weaving a molecular approach to biology with a more holistic view of animal behavior.

"Her work has been very interesting for a lot of us," said Dr. George W. Uetz, a professor of biology at the University of Cincinnati who has studied spider foraging behavior. "It's made us look at insect-spiderweb interactions differently."

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Culturelle et Sportive Turques/Paris, Ass. Culturelle Turque-Islam/Pontoise, Ass. des Etudiants turcs de France, Ass. culturelle Turque-Islam/Vendôme, Türkisch-Deutsch Kultur und Wirtschaftsorderungsverbands für Mitteldeutschland, Conseil de Coordination des Ass. Turques/Düsseldorf, Assemblée de Coordination des Ass. Turques/Krefeld, Ass. des Enseignants/Duisbourg, Türkisches Gemeinde Zu Berlin, Türkische-Islamische Union Für Kulturelle Und Soziale Zusammenarbeit In Österreich, Ass. 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Nurnberg, Türkischer Familienverein In Nurnberg und umgebung E.V., Türkischer Kultur und Sportverein Neumark I.D. OPP. E.V., Türkischer Wohlbefindetsverein Angben von Ataturk E.V. Furth, Türkischer Gemeinschaft "Turkocagi" E.V. In Nurnberg, Türkischer Kultur Verein Erlangen E.V., Inter-Académie/Cologne.

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service



Donor Hall for The New York Times

1 2 1

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Senior

A team led by Antoinette Sengala and her husband, Lennox Cowie, of the University of Hawaii

If the team's findings hold up, they imply that the primordial soup was less dense with neutrons and protons (the components of ordi-

MARKET DIARY

Interest-Rate Woes Hit Cyclical Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Worries that rising interest rates would impair economic activity and crimp corporate profits sent the stock market tumbling Wednesday, with cyclical issues leading the way down.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 21.11 points, at 3,598.71. Losing issues on the New

U.S. Stocks

York Stock Exchange outnumbered advancing ones by a 2-to-1 ratio in extremely active trading.

In the eyes of investors, the Federal Reserve Board's raising of interest rates this week and prospects for another increase soon overshadowed a downbeat Wednesday in yields on 30-year government bonds. The yield on the benchmark 30-year issue slipped to 7.32 percent from 7.37 percent Tuesday, while the price rose 16/32 point, to 87 1/32.

Healthy quarterly earnings statements from several corporations did little to offset concerns about the Fed's switch to a tighter monetary policy. Among issues lifted by strong earnings were Dean Witter, Discover, which rose 2 to 3 1/2, Pfizer, which gained 2 to 5 1/4, and Colgate-Palmolive, which added 1 1/4 to 5 1/4.

Colgate said it earned a net \$149.6 million in the first quarter, reversing from a loss of \$217.4 million a year ago, thanks to increased sales in Asia and Latin America.

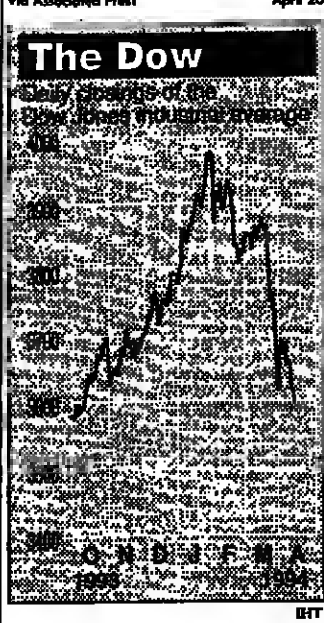
Not all the earnings news was good. Lotus Development, for example, tumbled 7 1/2 to 56 1/2 in over-the-counter trading after reporting revenue below analysts' expectations even though net profit was up from a year ago.

Cyclical issues, those sensitive to long-term economic cycles, suffered the largest losses. Caterpillar plunged 4 1/2 to 103 1/2 despite reporting solid first-quarter earnings.

Chrysler dropped 2 1/4 to 46 1/4 in active trading despite reporting record first-quarter profit this week. General Motors and Ford also slumped in active trading. GM lost 1 1/4 to 54 1/4 and Ford fell 2 to 54 1/4.

Some selling also was spurred by jitters about the impact on earnings from trading in derivatives, or financial instruments that derive their price from an underlying security or commodity.

Meat, for example, said its first-quarter earnings rose 7.8 percent but it took a \$7.4 million charge to end a leveraged interest-rate swap with Bankers Trust, which rose 4 to 39 1/4, was the third corporation to report first-quarter losses related to derivatives sold by Bankers Trust, which added 1 1/4 to 5 1/4.



Source: Dow Jones & Co. Inc.

NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Val.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	7294	7300	7280	7290	+10
Microsoft	4500	4510	4490	4500	+10
Oracle	4200	4210	4190	4200	+10
Novell	4100	4110	4090	4100	+10
Intel	3800	3810	3790	3800	+10
Motorola	3700	3710	3690	3700	+10
Comcast	3600	3610	3590	3600	+10
Time Warner	3500	3510	3490	3500	+10
AT&T	3400	3410	3390	3400	+10
Verizon	3300	3310	3290	3300	+10
QTE	3200	3210	3190	3200	+10
Amel	3100	3110	3090	3100	+10

NASDAQ Most Active

Symbol	Val.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	7294	7300	7280	7290	+10
Oracle	4200	4210	4190	4200	+10
Novell	4100	4110	4090	4100	+10
Microsoft	4500	4510	4490	4500	+10
IBM	7294	7300	7280	7290	+10
Motorola	3700	3710	3690	3700	+10
Comcast	3600	3610	3590	3600	+10
Time Warner	3500	3510	3490	3500	+10
AT&T	3400	3410	3390	3400	+10
Verizon	3300	3310	3290	3300	+10
QTE	3200	3210	3190	3200	+10
Amel	3100	3110	3090	3100	+10

AMEX Most Active

Symbol	Val.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	7294	7300	7280	7290	+10
Oracle	4200	4210	4190	4200	+10
Novell	4100	4110	4090	4100	+10
Microsoft	4500	4510	4490	4500	+10
IBM	7294	7300	7280	7290	+10
Motorola	3700	3710	3690	3700	+10
Comcast	3600	3610	3590	3600	+10
Time Warner	3500	3510	3490	3500	+10
AT&T	3400	3410	3390	3400	+10
Verizon	3300	3310	3290	3300	+10
QTE	3200	3210	3190	3200	+10
Amel	3100	3110	3090	3100	+10

Market Sales

NYSE	NYSE	NYSE
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
INDU	3598.71	3600.00	3590.00	3598.71	-21.11
INDU	1541.22	1542.00	1530.00	1541.22	-10.00
INDU	1541.22	1542.00	1530.00	1541.22	-10.00
INDU	1541.22	1542.00	1530.00	1541.22	-10.00

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SP 500	492.40	493.00	491.00	492.40	+0.60
SP 500	492.40	493.00	491.00	492.40	+0.60
SP 500	492.40	493.00	491.00	492.40	+0.60
SP 500	492.40	493.00	491.00	492.40	+0.60

NYSE Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	3598.71	3600.00	3590.00	3598.71	-21.11
NYSE	3598.71	3600.00	3590.00	3598.71	-21.11
NYSE	3598.71	3600.00	3590.00	3598.71	-21.11
NYSE	3598.71	3600.00	3590.00	3598.71	-21.11

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ	7294.00	7300.00	7280.00	7294.00	+10.00
NASDAQ	7294.00	7300.00	7280.00	7294.00	+10.00
NASDAQ	7294.00	7300.00	7280.00	7294.00	+10.00
NASDAQ	7294.00	7300.00	7280.00	7294.00	+10.00

AMEX Stock Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	492.40	493.00	491.00	492.40	+0.60
AMEX	492.40	493.00	491.00	492.40	+0.60
AMEX	492.40	493.00	491.00	492.40	+0.60
AMEX	492.40	493.00	491.00	492.40	+0.60

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
DJ Bond	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
DJ Bond	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
DJ Bond	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
DJ Bond	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05

NYSE Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	3598.71	3600.00	3590.00	3598.71	-21.11
NYSE	3598.71	3600.00	3590.00	3598.71	-21.11
NYSE	3598.71	3600.00	3590.00	3598.71	-21.11
NYSE	3598.71	3600.00	3590.00	3598.71	-21.11

AMEX Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	492.40	493.00	491.00	492.40	+0.60
AMEX	492.40	493.00	491.00	492.40	+0.60
AMEX	492.40	493.00	491.00	492.40	+0.60
AMEX	492.40	493.00	491.00	492.40	+0.60

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	380.00	381.00	379.00	380.00	+1.00
Gold	380.00	381.00	379.00	380.00	+1.00
Gold	380.00	381.00	379.00	380.00	+1.00
Gold	380.00	381.00	379.00	380.00	+1.00

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
EURO	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
EURO	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
EURO	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
EURO	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05

Metals

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
METALS	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
METALS	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
METALS	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
METALS	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05

Stock Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
STOCK	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
STOCK	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
STOCK	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
STOCK	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05

Financial

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FINANCIAL	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
FINANCIAL	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
FINANCIAL	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
FINANCIAL	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05

3-MONTH STRIP (LIBOR)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
STRIP	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
STRIP	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
STRIP	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
STRIP	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05

3-MONTH BIDDING (LIBOR)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BIDDING	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
BIDDING	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
BIDDING	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
BIDDING	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05

3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
PIBOR	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
PIBOR	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
PIBOR	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
PIBOR	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05

LONG GILT (LIFFE)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
GILT	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
GILT	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
GILT	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
GILT	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
GOV BOND	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
GOV BOND	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
GOV BOND	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
GOV BOND	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05

10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BOND (MATIF)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FRENCH BOND	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
FRENCH BOND	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
FRENCH BOND	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
FRENCH BOND	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05

Spot Metals

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SPOT METALS	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
SPOT METALS	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
SPOT METALS	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
SPOT METALS	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05

Industrials

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
INDUSTRIALS	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
INDUSTRIALS	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
INDUSTRIALS	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05
INDUSTRIALS	102.15	102.20	102.10	102.15	+0.05

LAND: Hot Hong Kong Real Estate Market Seems to Be on Shaky Ground

Continued from Page 9

Properties Ltd. offered apartments still under construction in the Mid-Levels area of Hong Kong Island to buyers at an average of 4,400 Hong Kong dollars per square foot (396 dollars per square meter).

In March, a batch of identical flats of 1,350 square feet were released at a cost of more than 9,700 Hong Kong dollars per square foot. There was heavy demand.

Worried that no pause — let

Falling Sales Hurt Daimler's Aerospace Unit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MUNICH — Deutsche Aerospace AG, a unit of Daimler-Benz AG, announced Wednesday that it posted a net loss of 694 million Deutsche marks (\$408 million) in 1993, more than double its 1992 loss of 341 million DM.

The company also said that stagnant sales would lead to a loss again in 1994 before cost savings from a massive program of layoffs and plant closures make a return to profit likely in 1995.

Like most European aerospace and aviation companies, Deutsche Aerospace has been badly hit by the recession and by cutbacks in defense budgets following the end of the Cold War. Since its creation in 1989 from a merger of two aircraft companies, Deutsche Aerospace has only once made a profit: 50 million DM on sales of 12.5 billion DM in 1990.

Manfred Bischoff, the company's finance director, said that there would be a "definite improvement" in earnings in the current year, although there would still be a loss. He said that the company would return to profit in 1995 "if we don't have any more special costs and if events in the area of politics don't surprise us."

He also said that sales in 1994 would not exceed those recorded last year. Sales in 1993 had fallen to 17.3 billion DM, down 7 percent from the previous year.

Jürgen Schrempf, chief executive of Deutsche Aerospace, said that the company's reorganization program had led to a one-time write-off of 1.1 billion DM this year. He said the restructuring would include the closing of six domestic plants by 1996 and the reduction of the company's work force by more than 10,000, to 70,000.

Mr. Schrempf said that a downward trend in orders had forced the company to take drastic action. "This is one of the factors that is forcing us to reduce capacity, because we can only support those activities that we'll need in the long term," he said.

Orders fell last year to 15.6 billion DM, down 6.2 percent from 1992.

The company said that military sales have fallen over the past four years from more than 50 percent of total sales to 27 percent as spending by governments fell and as Deutsche Aerospace extended activities in other branches. Mr. Schrempf said more than half of the company's spending on research was being devoted to nondefense products.

Regarding the new Eurofighter model being developed by Germany, Britain, Italy and Spain, he said that the German government should pay extra development costs of 570 million DM or possibly face an even higher bill.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

U.S. to Rule on Mérieux Vaccine 'Tangled Web' Over Control of Rabies Treatment

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A decision is due this week in the battle between a French pharmaceutical giant and a smaller American company over who will provide a life-saving rabies vaccine to Americans and at what price.

"It's a very tangled web," said Dr. F.T. Satalowich of the National Association of Public Health Veterinarians.

For years, the French company Pasteur Mérieux Sérums & Vaccines SA was the only source for the human rabies vaccine sold in the United States. American doctors complained that this monopoly caused the drug's price to jump from \$30 a dose to \$100 in six years and sometimes led to shortages.

So when Institut Mérieux SA — Pasteur Mérieux's parent and a unit of Rhône-Poulenc SA, France's leading chemical and pharmaceutical company, bought a company that was about to launch its own rabies vaccine in America, the Federal Trade Commission intervened.

In 1990, the FTC said Mérieux could not acquire Connaught Laboratories Inc. unless it relinquished its monopoly on the vaccine. Mérieux signed a consent order agreeing to sell Connaught's rabies vaccine and to lease the buyer its manufacturing plant so production could begin immediately.

Four years later, however, Mérieux still owns both vaccines — and now is asking the FTC to lift the consent order so it will not have to sell to the prospective buyer, North American Vaccine Co. The FTC's decision is due by Friday.

"This is going in the wrong direction," North American's lawyer, Dan Abdun-Nabi, said. He said the monopoly had "sent prices

cine this year. But whose shots they will get is up to the FTC.

Doctors do have another vaccine source: The SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals unit of SmithKline Beecham PLC has just begun selling 10,000 doses of vaccine from laboratories owned by the state of Michigan, and two European companies are seeking U.S. approval to sell their own vaccines.

But critics say Michigan's 10,000 doses will not go far and that more competition is needed now to lower the drug's cost and ensure supply.

"Rabies is the disease where we shouldn't be thinking and talking about monopolies," said Dr. Charles Rupprecht, rabies chief for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

But Mérieux says Michigan's vaccine eliminated the monopoly and complains that North American Vaccine "has never actually produced or sold vaccine in commercial quantities."

North American, which pledged to lower the drug's cost, has vaccines in the final phases of testing funded by the National Institutes of Health. That, Mr. Abdun-Nabi said, should be proof of the company's capabilities.

"Clearly all they're saying is, 'We don't want competition,'" he said of Mérieux.

The French company says the monopoly it was asked to give up no longer exists.

up and supplies down when people really need a reliable source."

But Don McKibbin, a spokesman for Mérieux-Connaught, replied: "There is no monopoly any more. The economic environment has changed significantly for the rabies vaccine."

Rabies is an increasing concern in America, where at least three deaths were reported from the disease last year. Anyone bitten or scratched by unvaccinated animals must immediately get about five vaccine shots. Once symptoms of rabies appear, death is inevitable.

About 26,000 Americans will need the vac-

KOHL: Chancellor Says Banks Might Share Blame in Schneider Case

Continued from Page 1

said Ernst Welteke, finance minister of the state of Hesse.

Most bank loans to the Schneider company, Dr. Jürgen Schneider AG, were at least partially secured by property while thousands of small contractors were left in the lurch.

In an interview, Mr. Welteke proposed changes in German regulations affecting banks' reporting of money-laundering, the jurisdiction of the federal banking supervision office and bankruptcy laws.

"Our system of universal banking also has its advantages, but right now we have to appeal to banks' sense of responsibility and ethics," Mr. Welteke said.

Economics Minister Günter Retzold has asked banks to come up with "unconventional" ways of assisting small businesses in trouble as a result of the Schneider bankruptcy.

Last week, the federal government said it would consider changes in the country's bankruptcy code to aid small businesses that rely on banks' estimations of their clients' solvency.

Though the banks are not yet the subject of a formal investigation, Hans-Hermann Eckert, a spokesman for the Hesse state prosecutor's office, said an ongoing probe of alleged fraud and embezzlement involving Mr. Schneider and his wife extended "in all dimensions."

That includes the possibility that banks or

individual bank employees had aided the Schneiders' alleged deceptions by accepting bribes or knowingly overlooking inconsistencies in loan applications, he said.

His statements coincided with the announcement of a second criminal charge against the Schneiders, for embezzlement.

Deutsche Bank AG, the biggest single creditor of the missing couple, said it welcomed an investigation, which it said "would show that there is no proof of criminal activity on the part of the bank." The bank has accused Mr. Schneider of lying on an application for a loan, which constitutes fraud.

But the prosecutor, echoing recent comments by real estate and construction industry specialists, openly doubted that the Schneiders could be proved guilty of deceiving the banks. The banks "know the real estate business and normally would not allow themselves to be deceived in that way," he said.

Deutsche Bank has grudgingly conceded a need to reexamine its lending procedures after being forced for a second time to defend itself against charges that it failed to adequately scrutinize a major client. The bank also had a major role in the recent near-bankruptcy and bailout of Metallgesellschaft AG.

In both cases, critics say, banks ignored well-publicized warning signals that risky speculation might end badly for their clients, them-

selves and thousands of individual employees, shareholders and taxpayers.

Deutsche Bank officials said they never had any reason to suspect Mr. Schneider of deception or being in financial difficulty until he asked for a "transitional loan" in a letter received April 7, the same time it learned of his disappearance.

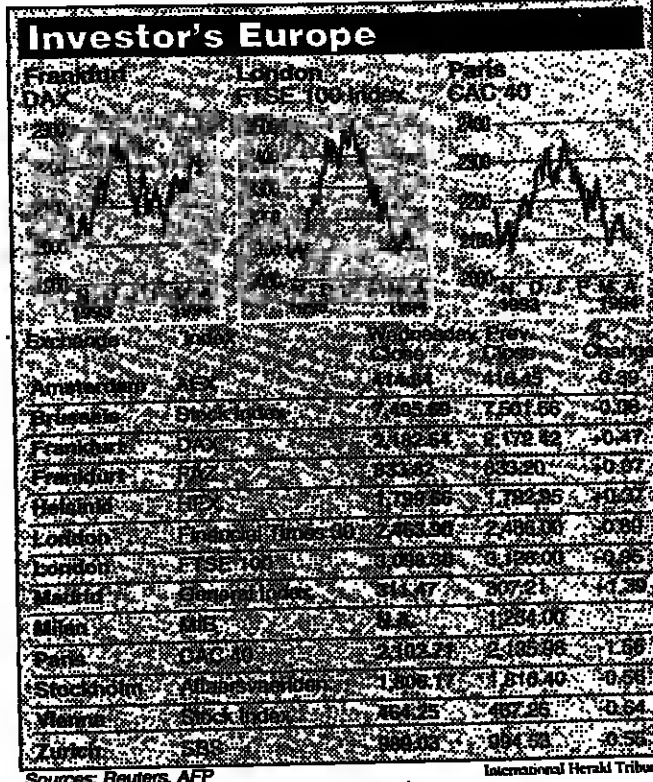
But numerous banking, building and real estate industry sources have countered that Schneider's case was avoidable.

Mr. Welteke, whose jurisdiction includes Frankfurt and Kassel, where the Schneider empire was based, said authorities' first order of business was "to ask how it's possible that one individual can collect such a volume of debt in such a short time."

"People have a right to ask us, the politicians, what's happening in a land where a normal citizen who wants a mortgage on his house has to do a song and dance act while someone like Mr. Schneider can collect a debt of a billion marks," he said.

According to Bundesbank records, the Schneiders' debts more than doubled between July 1992 and the end of last year, to 5 billion DM from 2.4 billion DM, even as the German real estate market showed signs of stalling.

Because the Schneider empire was organized as a limited liability partnership, it was not required to disclose details of its finances.



Very briefly:

- British unemployment dropped by a seasonally adjusted 30,300 in March, taking the overall unemployment rate down to 9.7 percent from 9.8 percent in February — a 21-month low. The government also said its debt in 1993-94 was \$45.9 billion (\$68 billion), below its projection of \$49.8 billion.
- France's investigation into past management practices and steep losses at state-run Crédit Lyonnais will be closed to the public and the only official information about the investigation will be released in a final report. The bank had a loss of 6.9 billion French francs (\$1 billion) in 1993.
- Swiss Bank Corp. expects "satisfactory" results in 1994, despite weak operating profit in February and March, because of increased commissions. The bank did not release any specific figures.
- Electrolux AB agreed to sell its U.S. subsidiary, Blaw Knox Construction Equipment Corp., to Clark Equipment Co. for 1.14 billion kronor (\$144 million). Blaw Knox is part of its White Consolidated Industries Inc. subsidiary.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP, AP

\$4 Billion Banesto Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — Banco Español de Crédito, which was put under state control at the end of 1993 amid reports of heavy losses, had a pre-tax loss of 577.9 billion pesetas (\$4 billion) for the year, the national commission for the stock market reported Wednesday.

The commission said doubtful loans at the bank, known as Banesto, rose to 784.8 billion pesetas at the end of 1993 from 186.7 billion pesetas at the end of 1992. The Spanish government dismissed the board of

Banesto and installed its own administrators on Dec. 28.

The government has since offered Banesto for sale and is expected to decide next week among three potential purchasers: Banco de Bilbao-Vizcaya, Banco Santander and the state-owned banking concern Argentaria Corporación Bancaria de España SA.

Banesto is estimated to need an infusion of 605 billion pesetas, with 320 billion pesetas to be provided by the bank itself through a new owner or other private sources.

(AFP, APX)

Dior Posts Profit, Sees More

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The fashion house Christian Dior SA, one of the companies that controls the luxury goods maker LVMH Louis Vuitton Moët Hennessy SA, said Wednesday that profit after minority interest rose 9 percent last year and was on course for a considerably larger gain this year.

Dior, which has a 55 percent stake in Jacques Rober SA, a holding company that in turn owns 45 percent of LVMH, said 1993 profit came to 876 million French francs (\$150 million).

Of Dior's total profit, 116 million francs was contributed by its clothes-designing and fashion business, it said, with the rest coming mainly from LVMH.

The company said that if the trend of the last few months continued, there would be a "very significant increase" in profit this year. Dior said sales for the first two months of 1994 were up 27 percent from the year-earlier period. Sales rose 10 percent in 1993, to 24.6 billion francs. The company recommended a dividend of nine francs a share for 1993, compared with 8.40 francs for 1992.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Lowest	Close
120	115	IBM	3.20	4.5	15	100	120	115	110	118
110	105	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	100	110	105	100	108
100	95	Apple	0.00	0.0	15	100	100	95	90	98
90	85	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	100	90	85	80	88
80	75	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	100	80	75	70	78
70	65	Novell	0.00	0.0	15	100	70	65	60	68
60	55	Lotus	0.00	0.0	15	100	60	55	50	58
50	45	Intuit	0.00	0.0	15	100	50	45	40	48
40	35	Adobe	0.00	0.0	15	100	40	35	30	38
30	25	McAfee	0.00	0.0	15	100	30	25	20	28
20	15	VeriSign	0.00	0.0	15	100	20	15	10	18
10	5	GoDaddy	0.00	0.0	15	100	10	5	0	8

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Lowest	Close
120	115	IBM	3.20	4.5	15	100	120	115	110	118
110	105	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	100	110	105	100	108
100	95	Apple	0.00	0.0	15	100	100	95	90	98
90	85	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	100	90	85	80	88
80	75	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	100	80	75	70	78
70	65	Novell	0.00	0.0	15	100	70	65	60	68
60	55	Lotus	0.00	0.0	15	100	60	55	50	58
50	45	Intuit	0.00	0.0	15	100	50	45	40	48
40	35	Adobe	0.00	0.0	15	100	40	35	30	38
30	25	McAfee	0.00	0.0	15	100	30	25	20	28
20	15	VeriSign	0.00	0.0	15	100	20	15	10	18
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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Lowest	Close
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30	25	McAfee	0.00	0.0	15	100	30	25	20	28
20	15	VeriSign	0.00	0.0	15	100	20	15	10	18
10	5	GoDaddy	0.00	0.0	15	100	10	5	0	8

COSMETICS: A Berlin Story

Continued from Page 9

European markets, Mr. Leary said it would be necessary to keep prices down due to consumers' "very limited purchasing power."

"We can afford to have low prices with reasonable volume," he said.

Mr. Leary hopes such a policy will enable the company to sell its products in China. He traveled there earlier this month with Berlin's mayor to sign a joint venture agreement.

The company plans to invest several million dollars in China to build a plant that will sell products under its brand names.

Closer to home, Berlin Kosmetik is looking to break into Western Germany, but so far its efforts have not been particularly successful apart from a few department stores in the Berlin area. Last fall, Mr. Leary criticized potential West German business partners for not giving him a "fair opportunity to market our products."

"We've had experiences where many distributors or chains have not even given us a meeting to show our products for seven to nine months after we asked for an appointment," he said. "There's enormous resistance to accommodating Eastern German products in the German marketing chain."

Fiat Italy Prospects Dim

AFP-Exel News

TURIN — Fiat SpA's share of the European export market in the first few months of this year jumped between 12 percent and 14 percent from the previous year, but prospects remain "not brilliant" in Italy, the company's managing director said Wednesday.

"The economic recovery does not appear to be so obvious. It's slow and laborious," Paolo Cantarella said of Italy in comparison with signs of recovery seen in other European markets.

"We well know that the prospects for a market recovery, above all the Italian market, are not brilliant in the short term," he said.

Mr. Cantarella also said Fiat's Alfa Romeo unit would launch a family-model Alfa 145 on Sept. 1, as part of the company's plan to launch six new models in the next two years. He said family-sized models accounted for 50 percent of Alfa Romeo's sales.

Fiat will invest 1.4 trillion lire (\$86 million) in its Alfa Romeo plant near Milan between now and 1996, he said. Fiat has invested 3.6 trillion lire in the plant since 1987.

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Wednesday's Closing
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(Continued)


High Month	Low Month	Dr	Yd	Pd	High	Low	Latest Cr
1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037
2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053
2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061
2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069
2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077
2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085
2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093
2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101
2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109
2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117
2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125
2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133
2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141
2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149
2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157
2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165
2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173
2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181
2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189
2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197
2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205
2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213
2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221
2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229
2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237
2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245
2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253
2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261
2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269
2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277
2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285
2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293
2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301
2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309
2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317
2318	2319	2320	2321	232			

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一、關於「中國共產黨」之組織
 二、關於「中國共產黨」之綱領
 三、關於「中國共產黨」之政策
 四、關於「中國共產黨」之宣傳
 五、關於「中國共產黨」之紀律
 六、關於「中國共產黨」之財政
 七、關於「中國共產黨」之教育
 八、關於「中國共產黨」之文化
 九、關於「中國共產黨」之體育
 十、關於「中國共產黨」之藝術
 十一、關於「中國共產黨」之宗教
 十二、關於「中國共產黨」之社會
 十三、關於「中國共產黨」之國際
 十四、關於「中國共產黨」之未來
 十五、關於「中國共產黨」之現在
 十六、關於「中國共產黨」之過去
 十七、關於「中國共產黨」之現在與未來
 十八、關於「中國共產黨」之過去與現在
 十九、關於「中國共產黨」之未來與過去
 二十、關於「中國共產黨」之現在、未來與過去

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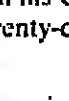
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Germany

Shaping a New Identity, and Trying to Come to Terms With the Past

By Marc Fisher

THE GERMANS used to be much easier to figure out. The Wall made life simple: capitalists here, communists there. The past was bad, the present eager to please. Business boomed, affluence leached through society, erasing class borders.

Then everything changed. The end of the Cold War and the fall of the Berlin Wall brought the promise of a new Germany, along with assurances that there would be no new Germany. This was going to be confusing.

Ever since, the reunited Germany has embarked on a new, somewhat dizzying kind of waltz. On one issue after another, it's been one step forward, one step back.

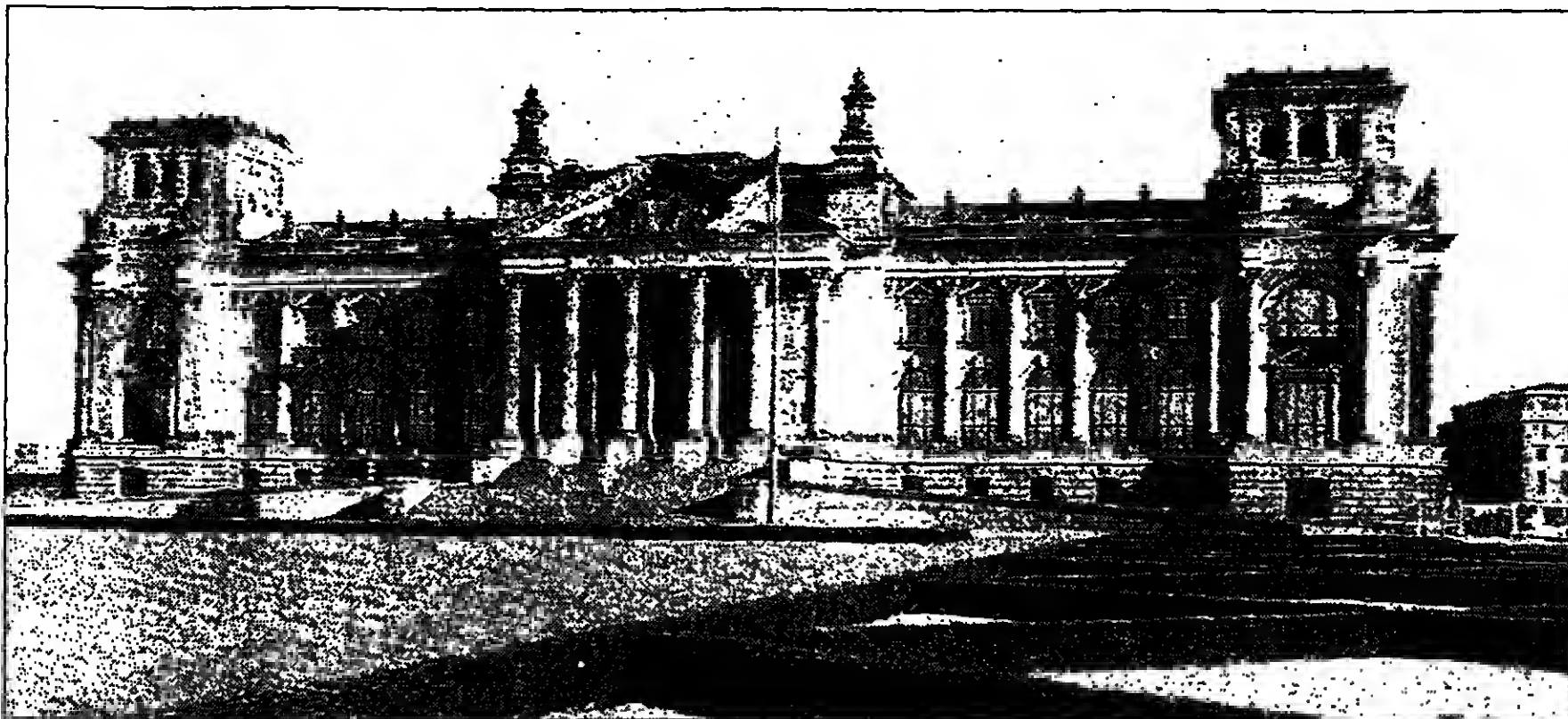
Chancellor Helmut Kohl repeatedly pronounced himself and his country ready to take on new international responsibilities, including a broader military role, a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, and a stronger say in European leadership. But the Bonn government remains stalemated over how to use its troops abroad, and the failure of Europe to make any difference in the Balkan conflict has left the world skeptical about German rhetoric.

The Treuhänder, the agency in charge of privatizing Eastern Germany's old communist enterprises, declared its work finished, but German industry is exporting jobs by the hundreds of thousands and unemployment in both parts of Germany has soared to levels not seen since the Weimar Republic.

The Germans seem finally to have asserted some command over the angry young toughs of the far right, as police and courts have gotten more serious about combating violence against foreigners. But despite nice words of intent from Mr. Kohl and other politicians, no move has been made toward the immigration and citizenship reforms promised during the wave of neo-Nazi assaults over the past three years.

Frightened to the bone that it will lose power this year, Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union has launched a campaign designed to assure Germans that the insecurities of the post-Wall era can be overcome through law and order. Instead of realistic rhetoric about the difficult choices Germany faces, the CDU has offered tough talk from parliamentary leader Wolfgang Schäuble, who advocated using Bundeswehr soldiers on German city streets, and Steffen Heilmann, Mr. Kohl's abhorred personal pick to succeed Richard von Weizsäcker as president, who told eastern women to stop bellyaching about losing their jobs and get back to raising families, and called on his countrymen and the world to stop focusing on the Nazi past and the Holocaust.

Yet, encouragingly, the German public has responded to a paucity of vision from its main-



Berlin's Reichstag, one of Germany's most cherished and ambivalent symbols, will be wrapped by the artist Christo in a shimmering silver coat.

stream parties not by leaping to extremes, but by experimenting with centrist protest movements such as the aptly named Instead Party.

Similarly, parliamentarians in Bonn overruled the chancellor and endorsed the Bulgarian-American artist Christo's longstanding plan to wrap Berlin's Reichstag — one of Germany's most cherished and ambivalent symbols — in a shimmering silver coat, a bit of fancy that only a confident, tolerant society would embrace.

But again, that sign of openness contrasts with another symbolic act: Mr. Kohl's insistence that the country's new memorial to its war dead, the Neue Wache on Berlin's majestic Unter den Linden, be consecrated as a monument not only to German soldiers, but also to their victims. By mixing perpetrators and victims, murderers and murdered, in a single symbolic gesture, Mr. Kohl sends a message of insensitivity and false confidence.

This discomfort with the past, this attempt to redefine history and see the Germans of the Nazi era not as criminals or bystanders, but as

victims of an oppressive force that was somehow imposed upon them, is one of the strongest new messages to emerge from post-Wall Germany.

Last month in Jerusalem, Günther Gillesen, a leading editor at the Frankfurter Allgemeine daily, Germany's most important establishment voice, addressed a gathering of Germans, Israelis and American Jews with a plea for the creation of "a new taboo" against photographic or film representations of the Holocaust. "Memory should be permitted to sink in the sediment of time," he said. "The Shoah is a closed event. The second and third generations should be spared."

Criticizing institutional efforts to keep the past alive — meaning Washington's new Holocaust Memorial Museum and Steven Spielberg's "Schindler's List" — Mr. Gillesen said "awful crimes should not be permitted to become the pivot of our lives." He rejected the notion that the Holocaust was a unique event in history, saying that "Relativization is the historian's business."

Mr. Gillesen's comments were met first with stunned silence, then with vociferous reaction from Israelis and Americans. "It happened in your country, Dr. Gillesen," said Yehuda Brover, perhaps Israel's foremost scholar of the Holocaust. "For the first time in human history, people were murdered because they were born. Your society, like mine, won't get anywhere unless it confronts what happened."

The Gillesen speech was no anomaly. It is part of an effort by the Kohl government and conservative intellectuals in Germany to reach for the normalcy that eluded them during the artificial, semi-sovereign decades of the post-war era. From the German government's strenuous efforts to water down the impact of the Washington Holocaust Museum by offering to pay for an exhibit on postwar German democracy, to the Bonn government's recent attempt to discredit an American Jewish Committee public-opinion survey that found high levels of anti-Semitism in Germany, the years since uni-

fication have brought ever more muscular efforts to erase the asterisk of history.

Helmut Kohl's chancellorship can be viewed as one driven largely by a desire for normalcy, not by any political or economic nationalism unleashed by reunification. But the divisions within Germany — pitting east against west, German against foreigner, and the nation against its past — are spoiling Mr. Kohl's dream of capping his career with Germany's return to equality with its allies.

Although he denies any facility with symbolic politics, Mr. Kohl knows how to send a firm message: When he visited the graves of SS men at Bitburg, when he held a gala luncheon for Kurt Waldheim, when he bullishly refused to recognize Germany's border with Poland in the sensitive months after the fall of the Berlin Wall, and when he refused to make any gesture of sympathy toward Germany's 6 million foreign-born through two years of xenophobic violence, Mr. Kohl said that this new Germany wants to be considered on its own merits, on its

own morality. More than two-thirds of the German public tell pollsters they want to draw a thick line separating themselves from the timid, atoning, shuffling West Germany that emerged from postwar American domination.

Mr. Kohl's attitudes do not reflect nationalism, but a longing to step down from the dock and be a country that can make mistakes and follow policies — whether brilliant or bone-headed — without echoes of goosestepping.

So this fall, as Mr. Kohl bids to keep his job for the bulk of the rest of the century, the chancellor will again play with the touchy issues of memory and history. Strategists in the CDU know they must perform a miracle to escape being sucked into a Grand Coalition with the long-hapless Social Democrats. German party politics is operating under new rules this year: Fraying party allegiance, social discord, economic troubles, and a level of dissatisfaction in Eastern Germany not yet accepted by the major parties.

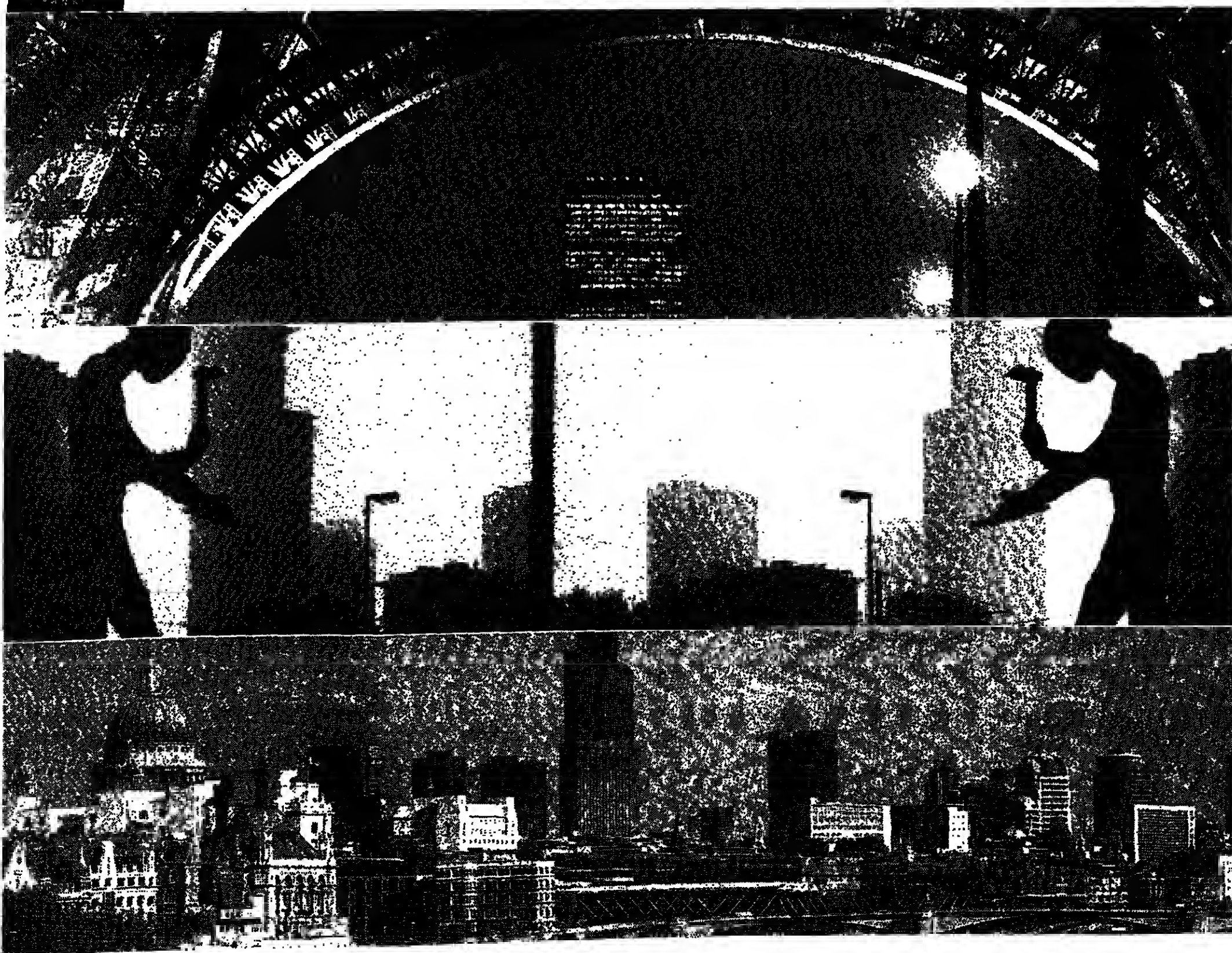
This German election will be the last before a generational shift more dramatic than the election of Bill Clinton in the United States. Mr. Kohl sees himself as the last German leader of the generation formed by memories of the war and the U.S.-led reconstruction of a devastated land. Mr. Kohl believes he is the last chancellor who will feel an emotional bond to the United States, and the last who will view European unification as a crucial barrier against the temptation for Germany to go it alone.

Mr. Kohl's self-image may sound grandiose, but much of that vision is true. Germany is particularly lacking in political figures who have a sense of national purpose or identity. Being world champion in exports is no longer enough. Mr. Kohl's last chance is to present himself as the final, essential link between the wartime generation and a newly confident, secure Germany.

If many Germans find that image of their chancellor hard to swallow, the honest among them will find that the opposition has provided no more plausible vision of the German future. This fall, German voters will either muddle through with Mr. Kohl or take a chance on Rudolf Scharping, the quiet young Social Democrat who is trying to sound as much like Mr. Kohl as he can. In Germany, Mr. Kohl is often dismissed these days as a loser. But this one isn't over. Recall two facts: Germans usually vote for personal security. And in the postwar era, changes of government have come from internal coalition battles; voters have not yet ousted a ruling party at the ballot box.

MARC FISHER, former Berlin bureau chief of The Washington Post, is writing a book about the reunited Germany to be published by Simon & Schuster next winter.

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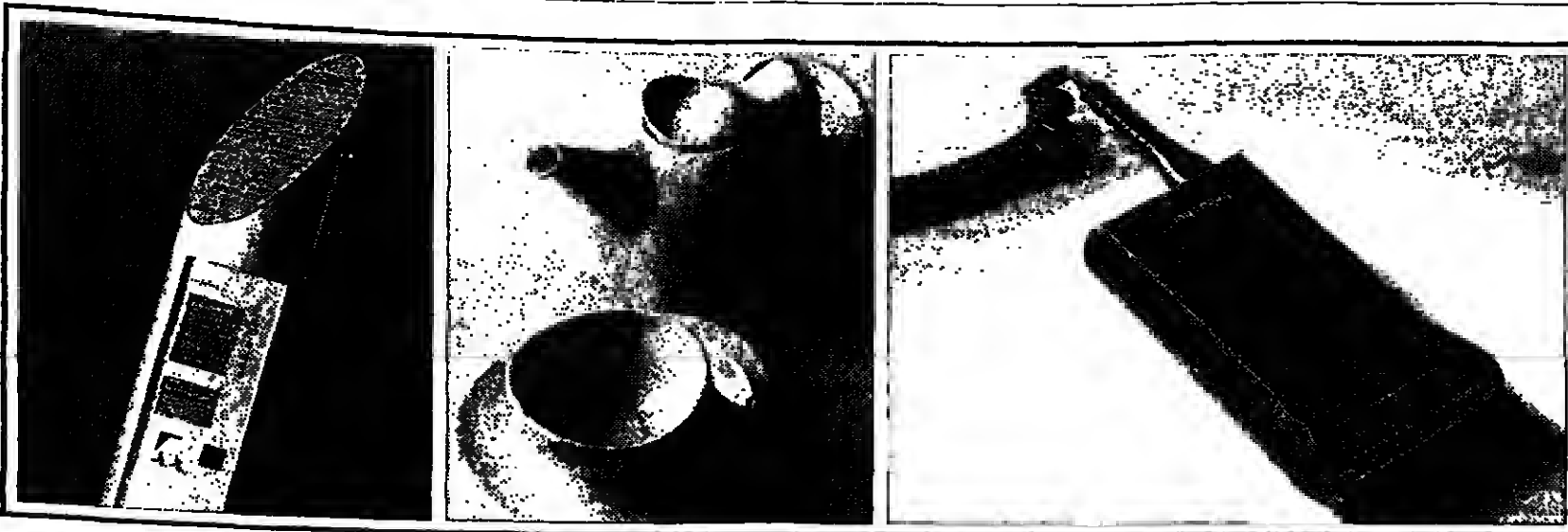


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Germany/A Special Report



A solar parking meter, a tea set and the 'bebo Sher' electric razor are among East German-designed products in a traveling exhibition.

From the East, a New Focus on Product Design

By Ann Brocklehurst

BERLIN — In their efforts to sell their wares on Western markets, East Germans are concentrating on a stage of the manufacturing process that was long neglected under communism: product design. Although many East German products had a well-deserved reputation for quality, especially in technological areas, they often looked old-fashioned and clunky compared with sleek and modern Western goods.

And while looks may have counted for less in a command economy where many products were in perpetual short supply, the situation changed drastically with the switch to capitalism and the advent of competition.

Design is back in demand and a pool of East German designers whose creative talents had been stifled for years were called upon to quickly give a new look to products ranging from cars to subway cars. The results of their labors can be seen in the "New States, New Directions" exhibition of East German products currently touring Germany and soon to be seen in Western Europe and the United States. The exhibition was arranged by the International Design Center in Berlin and paid for by the federal government and the Treuhand privatization agency, who see it as a business investment.

"It's known around the world in the track-vehicle business that without design, you can't sell," says Lutz Gelbert, man-

ager of conceptual design for Rail Vehicle Development at AEG AG's Hennigsdorf operations outside Berlin. "Competition is often now decided on the basis of design."

Although AEG had originally owned the plant at Hennigsdorf, it was taken over by the East German government and the name changed to Lokomotive Elektrisches Werk after the war. Mr. Gelbert, who has both a technical and design background, joined the company in 1981 when it decided to involve designers in the production of rail vehicles.

Although he says the quality of design was high in Eastern Germany, many designs were never realized due to a shortage of both money and materials.

Designing a locomotive for the Soviet Union, all Mr. Gelbert did was choose the paint color. And working on a new generation of Berlin S-Bahn cars, LEW's designers were forced to install two small front windows in the locomotive instead of one big one because the size of glass they needed was not produced by any factory in the GDR.

Another designer, Brigitte Piesch, explains in the exhibition catalogue that in her first job designing electrical industrial ovens, she could have saved on materials, reduced weights and improved manageability, but since the ovens were sold to the Soviet Union by weight, it was decided that design improvements were not such a good idea and they were eventually stopped.

All of which is not to say that life in unified Germany is a designer's paradise. Mr. Gelbert estimates that some 60 per-

cent of the designers trained in East Germany are now either out of work or working in related fields like graphic design.

And while companies like AEG, a huge conglomerate with West German headquarters, can afford to publicize independently the subway train and locomotive models designed by Mr. Gelbert and his colleagues Michael Sohn and Stefan Stien, for many smaller companies, the exhibition is a unique chance to become better known.

The 85 designs on display were picked by a jury of designers and design instructors from among some 250 submissions. Judging criteria included practicality, ergonomics and environmental impact. Aesthetically the designs were expected to have a long life and not be merely fashionable.

The vast majority of the products selected were designed by East Germans, although many of the new packaging and labeling designs were created by West Germans. Club Cola's labels, for example, were designed by a Düsseldorf company and Karo cigarettes' new packaging is the work of a Frankfurt-am-Main advertising agency.

In the case of a tea service produced by HB Ceramic Workshops GmbH of Marwitz, Brandenburg, the exhibition is a chance to give new exposure to an old product. The form of the earthenware tea set was designed in 1934 by Hedwig Bollhagen, who created the light- and dark-blue striped pattern in 1948 and who remains the artistic head of the workshops today.

The "bebo Sher" electric razor on display is a sleeker version of the shaver used for years by millions of men in Eastern Europe. Although the razor had a well-known name and good reputation, the foreign company that took over the conglomerate that made it planned to close the shaver department down. Employees were convinced that the company was salvageable, however, and arranged a buyout.

Since then the management of bebo Sher Electric Appliances GmbH has studied Western marketing techniques and asked the designer Brigitte Piesch to redesign its latest low-vibration razor to accommodate such new features as a long-hair cutter. Her "bebo Sher V" comes in five colors instead of just black and is now complemented by a mirrored carrying case.

"Basically, the exhibition is an image campaign for East German products," says Angela Schönberger, the International Design Center's director.

Ms. Schönberger believes that much of the outside world hears regular bad news about the Russian economy and assumes falsely that Eastern Germany is in the same boat. She hopes the exhibition's coming forth will help dispel some of those myths.

"The transformation process has gone much more quickly here despite the bankruptcies, unemployment and social and psychological problems," she said. East German technology was better and it was easier to get it up to Western levels than it is in other countries."

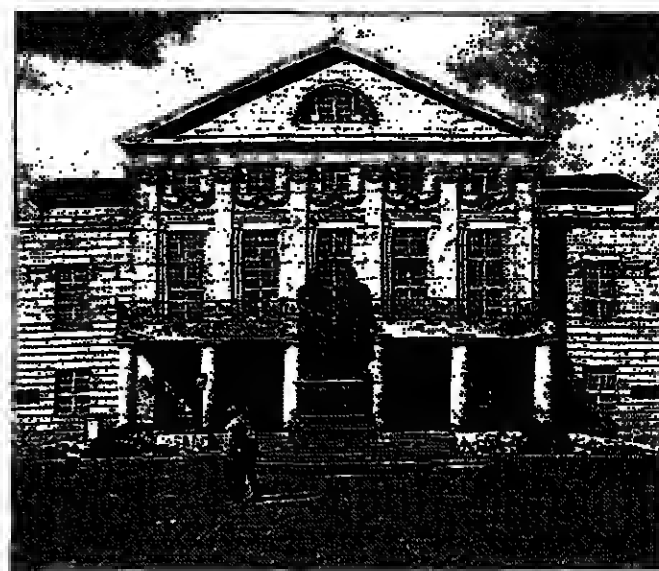
ANN BROCKLEHURST is a journalist based in Berlin.

Retracing Goethe's Footsteps

ERFURT — Goethe slept here. So did Schiller. For that matter, so did Martin Luther.

In fact, there was a time when Erfurt and the historic residence and university cities nearby — Weimar, Meiningen, Jena, Arnstadt and Eisenach — were among the most culturally significant sites in Europe.

It was in this part of Thuringia that Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and Friedrich Schiller composed some of the greatest works of Western literature around the end of the 18th century. Martin Luther began his studies in Erfurt in 1501 and later translated the Bible into German in the 900-year-old Wartburg castle that towers over Eisenach. Johann Sebastian Bach was named church organist in Mühlhausen in 1707 and court organist a year later in Weimar.



The National Theater in Weimar.

Several centuries later, the Eastern Land of Thuringia is starting to regain some of its former notoriety, this time among tourists who are following its Classical Road in search of the roots of German culture.

Beginning less than two hours from Frankfurt, the circular route winds through Eisenach, Gotha, Erfurt, Weimar, Jena, Rudolstadt, Ilmenau, Arnstadt and Meiningen and connects castles, cloisters, concert halls and other historical sites in a 300-kilometer (186-mile) road that tourists can travel in a weekend or over several weeks, depending on how much time they have to stop along the way.

Four years after the fall of the Wall, Eastern Germany remains uncharted territory for many tourists. Businessmen continue to make up the majority of hotel guests and an overall occupancy rate of just 35 percent, versus 50 percent in some West German states, suggests there is a lot of potential left.

Though many small communities that have lost manufacturing industries are staking their future prosperity on rest, relaxation and recreation, experts say it is unlikely tourism will ever account for more than 2 percent of the state's gross domestic product. But the state hopes some visitors will return as investors.

The state has initiated a cultural festival called "Autumn in Thuringia" that includes more than 70 concerts, ballet, theater productions, folk festivals, street markets and guided tours through museums, old town centers and the surrounding hills. Highlights of the festival are works by Goethe and Schiller, of course.

The region also lends itself to weekend outings in the summer. Erfurt, the 1,250-year-old capital of Thuringia, was once known as Erfordia turrita for its towers, which make it look like a busy northern European relative of Italy's San Gimignano. Its famous Krämerbrücke, a stone bridge built with 32 stucco houses, also rekindles Italy. It is the only intact built-upon bridge north of the Alps and is the most vivid reminder of Erfurt's former glory as a center of trade along the East-West Kings Road. The city celebrates the memory every year with a Krämerbrückfest in June, complete with medieval costumes, jugglers and street theater.

Weimar, which recently hosted the emperor and empress of Japan, is warming up for its role as European Cultural Capital for the year 1999 with a cycle of performances from Goethe's classics, including "Faust."

A stately town once described as a park that contained a city, Weimar boasts exhibitions and historical sites devoted to the memory of Goethe, Schiller, Franz Liszt, Lucas Cranach the Elder, Gottfried Herder, Friedrich Hölderlin, Richard Wagner and Thomas Mann. Much of the city was destroyed at the end of World War II, but enough remains or has been rebuilt to remind visitors that this was once the residence of the dukes of Saxony and Weimar. Tourists can eat Thuringia's famous sausages and dumplings and drink local ale in Goethe's favorite restaurant, the White Swan.

The city celebrates Goethe's birthday every Aug. 28 and Schiller's on Nov. 10 and holds an international music seminar every July. Famous forefathers are invoked for worldly causes as well: a sticker taking issue with a dramatic increase in downtown traffic shows an unhappy Schiller holding his nose.

Eisenach is as renowned for the small, sputtering cars called Trabantas as for the Wartburg fort where Luther holed up in translate the Bible. Now host in an endless stream of foreign visitors, the Wartburg is known as the "most German of German castles." Near Eisenach is also the starting point for a hiking path called the Rennsteig, which wanders for 168 kilometers along the ridges of the Thuringian Wood.

Among the other cities along the Classical Road, Jena is probably the least attractive and most historic. It was here that Schiller held his first lecture at the university that now bears his name on "Why in study universal history and what that means."

Goethe himself said "everyone who was anyone in Germany passed through" the ancient university town in his day. Today, the city's sights include Goethe and Schiller memorials, a notable art collection and a planetarium named after Carl Zeiss, whose optical works made the city world-famous in a later age.

Pilgrims can follow Goethe's footsteps along an 18.5-kilometer Wanderweg that starts at the City Hall in Ilmenau and ends at one of the region's ubiquitous Goethe-häuser in Stützerbach.

Brandon Mitchener

Rise in Crime Worries a Safety-Conscious Nation

By Brandon Mitchener

FRANKFURT — A sticker on the windows of local taxis reads "Two hundred marks, please." The reason is not a shortage of small change, although that is occasionally a problem, but more a widespread dread of counterfeiting cash.

Introduced with considerable fanfare in 1991, Germany's new 50, 100 and 200 Deutsche mark bills have become the favorite currency of Italian and East European counterfeiters and a major headache for the Bundesbank, which removed 41,000 fake 100 DM (\$59) bills from circulation in 1993 alone, a tenfold increase from 1990.

Despite a nationwide mailing and awareness campaign, some experts say the Bundesbank is fighting a losing battle against organized crime.

The central bank is not the only one.

While a wave of attacks against foreigners, firebombings of refugee centers and vandalism of Jewish cemeteries since the fall of the Iron Curtain and German unification in 1990 have received worldwide attention, German authorities are at least as concerned about an unprecedented rise in other kinds of crime that they appear largely helpless to thwart.

Automobile theft, burglary, robbery, bribery and murder have become staple elements of nightly newscasts, demoralizing a wealthy nation obsessed with security.

In a year replete with city, state and federal elections, crime has also become a highly charged political issue, second only in the state of the economy.

In 1992, German police registered 6.3 million offenses ranging from purse-snatching to murder, almost 10 percent more than a year earlier. In the first half of 1993 (full-year numbers are not yet available), the number of offenses was up 8 percent from the first half of 1992. Cases involving murder and violent death doubled.

Crime has risen elsewhere across Europe in the past few years, after a lull in the mid-1980s. The total number of crimes and misdemeanors reported in the 12-nation European Union rose 6.9 percent in 1990 and 7.2 percent in 1991 and has continued to gain since then.

But Germans seem to take the increase most to heart. Some 44 percent of Germans in a recent survey said they feel personally threatened by the rise in crime. Most were convinced that the problem was getting worse. Eighty percent said none of the established political parties was capable of dealing with the rising tide.

The conservative ruling party, the Christian Democrats, blames the rise in crime as much on faltering respect for social and family values as on the opening of Germany's borders with Eastern Europe.

A large number of the offenses — some experts say as many as a third — are drug-related. Growing poverty and uncontrolled immi-

gration, factors for which the government is held partially responsible, are also to blame.

But Interior Minister Manfred Kanther said crime in Germany is also marked by "an increasing international network, modern management, high-tech equipment and mounting brutality."

Frankfurt, which is widely known for its striking skyline and financial muscle, is trying to live down another image as Germany's capital of crime. There are more crimes per capita committed in Frankfurt than in any other large German city — 141,000 in 1993, or one for every 4.5 residents.

Frankfurt isn't the only city with a crime problem, however. "Frankfurt is a crossroads for drugs and dirty money," said Peter Borchardt, a spokesman for the local police, "but is not nearly as bad as other cities when it comes to auto theft and the kinds of things that affect the average citizen."

In fact, nowhere has the change been more dramatic than in East Germany, where a police state has been replaced by understaffed, undermanned institutions largely unequipped to deal with organized crime.

In Brandenburg state, which shares a 252-kilometer (156-mile) border with Poland, the total number of crimes registered by local police rose by more than one-third in 1993 to 328,028, from 244,688 the year before.

WHILE that total includes illegal border crossings and working while an application for political asylum is pending — crimes that can only be committed by foreigners — even these crimes carry a heavy cost to society, the authorities say.

Interior Minister Alwin Ziel of Brandenburg said organized gangs from Eastern Europe were responsible for much of the state's auto thefts, prostitution, robberies and bribery, which together cost the state economy an estimated 8.5 million DM in 1993 alone.

In Saxony, street crimes were up 132 percent, in Thuringia 44 percent and apartment break-ins up 44 percent and 9 percent in the two states, respectively.

Gang wars with shootouts, bombings and executions are an everyday occurrence in Berlin, according to Police Chief Hagen Saberschinsky, who said one out of three offenses is drug-related.

The Federal Police Agency attributes the rise in crime to Germany's wealth, liberal laws, and central location in an increasingly open-border Europe. It said profits from organized crime schemes they uncovered in 1992 totaled 700 million DM.

Ulrich Sieber, a Würzburg professor of criminology who conducted a study of organized crime for the federal police, estimated the German profits of international auto theft rings to be at least 100 million DM and profits from prostitution rings and gambling at almost 1 billion DM a year each.

Experts estimate the damage caused by counterfeiting in Germany is at least 10 million DM a year and rising.

Wolfgang Fell, a vice president of the Association of German Chambers of Commerce, said organized crime is causing business losses that are "no longer just important for individual companies but are instead taking on macro-economic dimensions."

Nuremberg police recently rounded up and fingerprinted 653 Chinese in 98 restaurants, almost the entire Chinese community of northern Bavaria, to break up a ring smuggling people into the country. Law-enforcement officials say the activity of Hong Kong-based crime gangs called triads is growing in Germany.

While the number of crimes reported is rising, the percentage of criminals caught is falling. More than two-thirds of all crimes involve theft and fewer than a fifth of the cases are ever solved. The 240,000 police officers in Germany — three for every 100 inhabitants — are barely able to cope.

The Federation of German Law Enforcement Officials, a powerful lobby, alleges that two-thirds of all reported crimes are never even investigated because of a lack of resources.

Authorities are responding to the rise in crime with plans for speedier trials, new witness protection programs, drastic increases in sentences and larger police forces. The federal government has also advanced a controversial

plan to broaden use of covert surveillance, but several parties fear the plan goes too far and invites abuse.

In Frankfurt, the police department recently reorganized to create an 80-man force whose only job is to combat organized crime involved in drug and arms smuggling, prostitution and money laundering.

As a result of this and other efforts, authorities think they can at least take a bite out of crime, if not thwart it decisively.

BRANDON MITCHENER is Frankfurt correspondent for the International Herald Tribune.

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Germany/A Special Report

On East German Writing: Views From 2 Sides of the Former Wall

As Publishers and Books Disappear, Cultural Decline?

By Walter Kaufmann

BERLIN — Late in 1989, from September through November, vast numbers of East Germans took to the streets with slogans such as "Democracy Now or Never," "German Problematic Republic," "Free Passage for Free Citizens," "Better the Government Goes than the Whole of the People." Not long after that, as the world knows, the Berlin Wall cracked and fell.

And so did the Honecker government. The two Honeckers, Erich and Margot, were exiles in Moscow until Honecker was returned to Germany for trial in Berlin. Later the two took asylum in Chile.

We, who remained, have a new order and are ruled, as it were, by Chancellor Helmut Kohl. And we are in the throes of a cultural decline. The writers of the ex-DDR, who played no small part in the demonstrations that rocked the Wall, the system and the former government, have been deprived in a way they never dreamed of. Early on, a multinational media giant from the West stepped East through the crack in the Wall and went into the business of selling books.

Across the Strasse der Befreiung (the Street of Liberation) in Dresden, where in that eventful November 1 was reading from my latest volume of stories to an audience in a bookstore, Bertelsmann AG had occupied spacious quarters to open a Book Club. There were neon lights outside and white furniture and well-stocked bookshelves inside. Within the week they had sold books worth a total of \$50,000. Some 35,000 members were enlisted, a figure which has since doubled and trebled.

Such was the attraction of the hitherto unknown, that soon the bookstores in the Strasse der Befreiung found themselves desperate for customers and local libraries depleted of readers. In due course, full-page advertisements appeared in newspapers all over the country and Bertelsmann, which had already gobbled up book clubs in France and the United States, added new members not only in Dresden, but in Leipzig, Erfurt, Magdeburg, Rostock and Berlin.

In Berlin, another Bertelsmann agency had been established, managed by Eberhard Reinmann who, until recently, had faithfully served the ex-DDR Deputy Minister of Culture. Well acquainted with GDR publishing, Mr. Reinmann, now serving a new master, saw the downfall of enterprises that had once been his concern.

Bookstores in Eastern Germany have emptied their shelves not only of books written here, but of all books that were published here. They have returned thousands to the distributors or have sold their stocks for a song by putting them out in the streets in packing cases. Worst of all, a vast amount of good and valu-



Customers browse in the Wort & Werk bookstore in Leipzig, Eastern Germany

able reading matter has actually ended up in garbage dumps and disused coal pits.

More than 91,000 books have been given away by the Buchhaus Leipzig in order to save them from being dumped in garbage pits, insiders say. People took books away by the cartload, among them works by Goethe, Fontane, Tolstoy, Aitmatov, Stanislaw Lem, Anatole France, Anna Seghers and Erwin Strittmatter.

In short, books published in this country simply had to disappear. If they remained on offer, the giants from the West threatened to withhold delivery of their publications, and that was a threat most bookstores did not ignore. They have learned to regret that. For the books they have dumped are meanwhile in demand again, but nowhere to be had.

What hope then for a small but renowned publishing house called Greifenverlag zu Rudolstadt to whom I had offered my last book? No hope whatever — in the house where fine literature was once published, travel brochures are now printed. The following quote from a letter I received from them is in line with countless quotes from letters by publishers to writers all over this country.

... since we wrote you last, our financial situation has become calamitous ... so we are suggesting postponing the contract we had offered you ... we still think highly of your work and regret deeply to have to write you in this way ... Yours, with all good wishes, Greifenverlag zu Rudolstadt."

The postponement foreshadowed the end. The contract never materialized, and bearing in mind that since the exit of Greifenverlag

dozens of other publishing houses throughout the country have gone out of business, one has the situation of the writers here in a nutshell.

We have been deprived. The "Trumpets of Jericho" that shattered the Berlin Wall have also shattered the future of a good many of our writers, few of whom would have been considered merely conformist in the past. Since the Wall went down, the market here is being swamped.

And if at one time I expressed hope that DDR writing might retain its identity because it was something special, something specially needed, then I am far less confident now. Specially needed it may still be, but how can it surface without publishers?

Measured by my own efforts to find a new publisher after all three of my former East German publishing houses had been edged out of existence, the ascent of writers who were not as well-established in the West as Stefan Heym and Christa Wolf must have been arduous. Of the well over 100 members of the German PEN Center (East) — still so called — I could name barely 10 who have accomplished that ascent and are making a living solely by their craft.

Our writers are experiencing the decimation of their artistic contribution through economic pressure — a different kind of censorship than the one they often complained of in the past — and German literature as a whole is damaged in the process.

WALTER KAUFMANN, the author of 25 books, has been general secretary of East German PEN for nearly 10 years.

Do Not Mourn 'Heavy Wooden Wares' of DDR

By Karl Corino

FRANKFURT — "He is, it seems to me, too concerned with creating impressions, so that sometimes one misses the intellectual substance."

So wrote on July 1, 1959, a certain "Margarete," an unofficial collaborator with the State Ministry for Security, or Stasi. Behind the pen-name Margarete was hidden Christa Wolf, who was later to become a very well-known writer. The person she referred to in that phrase of her secret report was her colleague, Walter Kaufmann.

Reading Mr. Kaufmann's article on the fate of writers and writing in former East Germany, one has the sense that the 35-year old judgement on the writer has not yet become false. There are too many impressions, which now are created by bitterness, and not much intellectual subject matter at all.

East Germany called itself a "land of readers" or even "a cultured nation." All told, about 6,000 books were published there per year, with subjects including letters, science, schoolbooks, ideological brochures, etc. In West Germany about 50,000 titles appeared each year.

Since newspapers in East Germany were all made the same way — deadly dull, thin and colorless — and the electronic media were carefully controlled and far from reality, the individual had practically nothing else to interest him but reading good literature. This was especially important, because certain controversial themes could only be treated under the cover of art.

When, occasionally, against all probability, a book appeared in East Germany that dealt with the problems afflicting "real existing Socialism" — as for example in Reiner Kunze's poems "Letter with a Blue Seal," or in the prose of Christa Wolf — then the editions of these books sold out almost immediately after publication, and people stood in lines to buy them as they did in the years of hunger to buy bread.

The difficulty of the East German publishers was really that they couldn't print a sufficient number of these successful titles quickly enough. Print capacity was insufficient; paper was under a strict quota. And too many of these costly materials were used to print titles that no one wanted to read.

Leipzig, the publishing capital, was surrounded by a wreath of old barns, in which thousands of tons of unsaleable books were stored. Since the roofs of these depots leaked, the books had to be transferred if it rained or they would just rot in the water.

The politically correct, but straw-dry literature that the party of Socialist unity couldn't give away to true comrades, lay generally under plastic sheets in some farmhouse out in the country for use some day.

It isn't surprising that after the turning point of November '89, trucks loaded with DDR-literature arrived at the garbage dumps.

This is no great loss when it comes to works like the Collected Speeches of comrades Ulbricht and Honecker. And if classics like Goethe, Fontane or Anatole France wound up dumped in old mines or used for landfill, it shows the inability of the publishing firms' management to sell these valuable and worthwhile books.

Sales were not the strong point of the publishing companies in the former East Germany. Words like advertising or retail sales were foreign words to these publishers.

Management, as in other branches of the economy, was not subject to serious punishment. Many publishers belonged to the East German Communist Party, or "to the people."

Such publishers couldn't go bankrupt, and they could allow themselves to ignore the needs of the reader.

The same was true for many authors. No matter how boring their texts were, they got published. Authors had an assured income, even when their books sat like lead bars on the shelves.

The important condition was that they held to the correct political line. Being true to Socialism paid off.

This explains why the former East Germany boasted more writers per capita than any other country in the world. The SED treated writers the way Stalin used to; they were considered "engineers of the soul," and trusted to convert the reader to Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy. The official overhauling of literature in the DDR comes from this attitude.

Reunification meant the dethroning of most writers in Eastern Germany. Suddenly there were interesting newspapers to read, up-to-date and reader-friendly illustrated magazines, and a whole new offering of television programs. It's not surprising that shortly after the Wall fell, satellite television antennae sprouted on Eastern rooftops.

The public suddenly enjoyed freedom of information, which it had never had before. What you used to have to look for carefully in between rows of books was now available everywhere, right in front of your eyes.

Writers who had lived for years on the basis that they could remasticate the political buzzwords found that there was no longer a great public for their heavy wooden wares.

Their publishers discovered the same thing. The largest part of the DDR-literature underwent a rapid decline after 1989.

Naturally part of the reason for this was that a sizeable percentage of the writers were in contact with the Stasi: the president of the Writers' Union, Hermann Kant, or the world-renowned dramatist Heiner Mueller, or, as we've mentioned, Christa Wolf.

No doubt, of the three names, was she the least harmful. But even she found that she could sell only a small percentage of what she did before reunification, with her "What's Left" selling only about one-tenth of what it did before.

The turning point came with reunification, which hit many publishers and authors in the former East Germany like a typhoon. Nothing stayed the way it was before. Some of the publishers that belonged to the SED did a management buy-out, sometimes with that party's supporter, the PDS, helping out. Others were bought out by Western capitalists, for example the former "flagship" Aufbau Verlag in Eastern Germany.

The publishing landscape in Eastern Germany today is multicolored: the old Socialist cadres are mixed up with growth-hungry money men from the West, established publishers with people who've never worked in the business like property speculators. These last are mostly interested in the land and buildings belonging to the publishers. There are also friends of literature.

Not least, there is a number of newly established "Easties," publishers like Christopher Links in East Berlin, who did a clever market analysis and realized that long-neglected reference books published in the DDR offered a variety of opportunities.

Know-how, a little capital, a small, dedicated staff and at the beginning a lot of hard work — that is the recipe that is providing surprisingly good results and promises better for the future. Many of the Western companies that are successful both in the West and the East, began as small as Christopher Links, even the giant Bertelsmann AG.

For authors like Walter Kaufmann and many of his generation, the turning point came too late. They can't break themselves off from the old political system, to which they owe their lives and for decades their livelihood.

KARL CORINO is a journalist and author based in Frankfurt.

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ART BUCHWALD

The Final Cigarette

WASHINGTON — When I saw the photograph of the seven tobacco executives being sworn in before they testified to a congressional committee, the thought occurred to me that they looked as if they were lined up in front of a firing squad.

The second thought I had was if they were about to be shot, they should at least be given a last cigarette.

I could picture the scene: All seven are blindfolded and the chairman of the committee, Representative Henry Waxman, asks each one, "Filtered or nonfiltered?"

"It doesn't matter to me," the first CEO replies. "They're all safe."

Waxman lights a cigarette and puts it into the CEO's mouth. He takes a puff and says, "God, that's good. I'm glad I'm in this business."

The congressman says, "You don't think that it's going to kill you?"

"Cigarettes don't kill people. Health department regulations kill people."

Waxman asks, "Are you trying to tell me that cigarettes are safe?"

"Yes. If they weren't safe, Albanians, who are our best customers, wouldn't smoke them."

□

Waxman goes on to the next CEO, lights a cigarette and hands it to him. "Do you believe that cigarettes are safe?"

"Yes, I do."

"Do you also believe in the tooth fairy?"

"If you don't believe in one, you can't believe in the other."

The third CEO stands at attention, and Waxman places a cigarette between his lips.

The CEO says, "I not only like the taste of it, I also like to breathe the secondary smoke that goes with it."

"How dangerous is a cigarette?"

"It's much safer than eating an Oreos cookie, and it lasts a lot longer."

"Why do we assume that smoking can cause health problems?"

"We're victims of a vicious propaganda campaign by bubble-gum manufacturers who would like to capture the oral satisfaction market."

Waxman proceeds down the line. He pauses in front of another one and hands him his smoke.

"Do you people spray nicotine on the tobacco to make the cigarettes more addictive?" Waxman asks him.

"No, we don't. We spray tobacco with nicotine to keep the weevils from developing cancer."

□

The CEOs were puffing very hard because their time was running out. One CEO said, "It's not smoking that's the problem, it's the evening news. How can we ever get a fair hearing when all they show is congressmen beating us up?"

"What message would you like to send to the American people?"

"It's still safer to smoke a filtered cigarette than it is to suck on a stick of dynamite."

Waxman reached the last man and stuck a Philip Morris in his mouth. "Any final words?"

"If it weren't for cigarettes, the Marlboro Man would fall off his horse."

□

Manila Lifts Ban On 'The Piano'

Reuters

MANILA — Philippine censors lifted Wednesday a ban on the award-winning film "The Piano" after an uproar over an earlier decision to stop its public showing on the grounds that it was pornographic.

A five-member panel of the state's Movie and Television Classification and Review Board authorized the showing of the movie on-ut to those over 18 years old. The panel reversed a previous board decision rating the movie as X, or unfit for public viewing, because of its sex scenes. The film's local distributors had appealed the ban.

The movie won three Academy Awards, including best screenplay for the director, Jane Campion. It also was a co-winner of the Palme d'Or at the Cannes film festival last year.

In Arizona's Outback, Gourmet Dreams

By Nick Ravo
New York Times Service

SONOITA, Arizona — The dark days of reckless pharmaceutical excess are embarrassing to recall for Jim Harrison, poet, novelist, screenwriter, semiprofessional food critic and self-described pig. So are his blurry memories of hangovers in Key West, long depressions in northern Michigan and fortunes mispent on expensive fishing boats, winters in Palm Beach and a decade's worth of back taxes.

One recollection remains clear and pleasant, however. It came in the late '50s, when Harrison was barely out of his teens, just off a Midwestern farm, new to Manhattan and, as usual, hungry. "I will never forget my first pastrami sandwich," he says, moaning wistfully.

Pastrami and Manhattan may figure again in Harrison's future as he prepares for a nine-city tour to promote his latest book, "Julip," a collection of three novellas, and coincidentally, two coming films for which he wrote the screenplays, "Wolf" and "Legends of the Fall."

For now, though, pastrami is about as hard to find as fresh-baked rye in Sonoita, an overgrown truck stop in the high desert about 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of the Mexican border and more than an hour south of Tucson, in an area where Harrison has spent the last three winters.

Over the course of a three-hour meal, Harrison settles for other delights: pasta, a half-dozen appetizers, four bottles of wine (three of them \$38 1980 Barolos), tiramisu, gelato, grappa and double espressos.

It is an appropriate meal for a writer whose fiction is infused with references to eating the way the work of Hunter S. Thompson, a had influence from his past, dwells on drugs. The setting is Harrison's favorite local dining spot, Er Pastaro, a small Italian restaurant of the red-checkered-tablecloth variety, improbably placed among southern Arizona's sagebrush and cactuses.

"Believe it or not, I no longer eat like I used to, no more three-pound porthouse covered with morsels," Harrison says, fishing an anchovy out of a dish with his fingers. "My tastes are more refined, less bulk." Perhaps, but dinner with the 5-foot-10, 210-pound (178-meter, 95 kilogram) Harrison can still be a Balzacian experience.

Despite his tastes, Harrison has a bodyguard build, a tough-guy mustache, combed-with-his-hand hair, a wandering glass eye (the result of a childhood accident) and a wardrobe that seldom varies from blue jeans and beat-up polo shirts. "In dark colors, to cover my big stomach."

The only other restaurants besides Er Pastaro within 50 miles are a steak joint across the street and a luncheonette called Bob's Family Place about 10 miles away in Patagonia, where Harrison lives with his wife of 33 years, Linda, and their English setter, Tess, in a cozy, secluded ranchette. The rest of the year, they live on a 160-acre farm near Traverse City, Michigan.

Harrison discovered Arizona during a poetry-reading tour of Indian schools that was sponsored by the National Endowment for the Arts. His house is hard by a bird sanctuary. Gray hawks squawk in the distance, and Sonoita Creek gurgles through the backyard. Visitors are welcomed by a sign: BEWARE OF DOG CHAMPION PIT BULL. BLACK SAVAGE. "There is no pit bull," Harrison says.



Writer Jim Harrison recounts dark days past, and his love for good food and the great outdoors.

"The sign is there to keep away the bird-watchers. I'm a bird-watcher, too, but things get out of hand."

Harrison, who is 56, has been on the cusp of literary stardom for 25 years, although his books about revenge, the outdoors, eco-terrorism and what he calls "nifty guys at loose ends" have never been best-sellers.

Harrison's best-known work is a set of novellas, "Legends of the Fall." Published 15 years ago, the book, a tale of revenge involving three brothers in Montana during World War I, is being made into a film due out in September. Harrison's latest book, "Julip," will be published by Houghton Mifflin on April 29. He has also written several volumes of critically praised poetry, six other novels and numerous screenplays. His most recent screenplay, "Wolf," has been made into a movie directed by Mike Nichols and starring Jack Nicholson that is to be released in June. "Wolf," which is not related to Harrison's first novel of the same name, is about a publishing executive who turns into a wolf.

As it does for many fiction writers, film work has provided a healthy wake-up for Harrison, who was only scratching out a living until his early 40s, when — thanks to a loan from Nicholson, whom he met through McGuane — he quit poetry readings, journalism, scrounging for grants and teaching jobs and went on to write "Legends of the Fall," which earned him hundreds of

thousands of dollars in film options and foreign rights. In the next two years, Harrison blew it all on drugs and alcohol. For the last six or seven years, though, he has been working dutifully and keeping his personal and financial affairs tidy.

His next project may be a cookbook, not so odd a notion, given that Harrison spent two years writing a food column, "The Raw and the Cooked," for Esquire magazine. He attributes his lust for food to a deprived upbringing. He often jokes that he decided to leave Michigan when he discovered that cooks in other parts of the country commonly used an exotic ingredient called garlic.

At dinner, the table includes his wife as well as their daughter Anna and her boyfriend, Matt. (Another daughter, Jamie, lives in Montana, where she is working on a novel.)

Harrison, the pain of his past apparently anesthetized by the meal, tells a few tales about shrimpers with tattoos on their faces, about how he once got an overnight private detective's license in Key West, about how his literary agent once stabbed a pump.

The behavior gets a little more raucous. The cigarette smoke even thickens.

Harrison reaches over and backs at a guest's dessert. "Try some of my tiramisu," he says.

PEOPLE

Life With the Arnolds: Split or Ratings Stunt?

It could be a while before we know whether Roseanne and Tom Arnold's split is another publicity stunt headlong into TV ratings month, but here's some info that weighs against that theory. Sources told The Washington Post that Tom traveled from Los Angeles to New Jersey for Easter weekend to visit The Other Woman's hometown of South River. It was Kim Silva, a vice president in the Arnolds' production company, whom they reportedly fought over last week, just before Roseanne filed for divorce. On the other hand, Tom says he and Roseanne are ready to make up. "I still love Roseanne and she loves me," KNBC TV in Los Angeles quoted him as saying.

Philip Roth has been named the winner of the 1994 PEN-Faulkner award for fiction. He won the \$15,000 prize for his novel "Operation Shylock," his 20th published book. Four other nominees won \$5,000 awards: Stanley Elkin for "Van Gogh's Room at Arles"; Dagoberto Gilb for "The Magic of Blood"; Fae Myenne Ng for "Bone"; and Kate Wheeler for "Not Where I Started From."

Vittorio Gassman, one of Italy's leading actors, has turned playwright. His play, "Camper," will be presented at the Spoleto Festival on July 1, the Rome daily La Repubblica reported. Gassman will direct and star in the production.

Princess Anne is to become the first member of Britain's royal family to appear in a television advertisement — for a charity. She will appear in the ad to promote the Save the Children Fund on its 75th anniversary.

The pop singer Bobby McFerrin was named creative chair of the St. Paul Chamber Orchestra in Minnesota for the 1994-95 and 1995-96 seasons. He will be responsible for programming and conducting the orchestra in a series of youth education concerts.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
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WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	17/22	8/16	2	19/26	11/22	5h
Amsterdam	13/20	4/20	0	14/27	6/23	0
Antwerp	26/28	11/22	0	22/31	6/24	0
Athens	23/27	14/27	0	20/28	11/22	5h
Barcelona	17/22	12/23	0	19/26	6/24	0
Belgrade	18/24	10/20	0	21/27	11/22	5h
Berlin	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
Bombay	14/27	7/24	0	18/24	6/24	0
Budapest	17/22	6/16	0	19/26	9/24	0
Calcutta	11/22	6/16	0	19/26	9/24	0
Cape Town	16/24	11/22	0	20/28	12/23	0
Chennai	11/22	7/24	0	19/26	9/24	0
Dublin	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
Edinburgh	11/22	7/24	0	19/26	9/24	0
Florence	17/22	8/16	0	20/28	9/24	0
Frankfurt	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
Geneva	14/27	7/24	0	18/24	6/24	0
Helsinki	7/24	2/25	0	8/26	2/26	0
Istanbul	21/27	10/20	0	22/31	11/22	5h
Los Angeles	21/27	10/20	0	22/31	11/22	5h
London	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
Madrid	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
Moscow	17/22	12/23	0	21/27	6/24	0
Mumbai	8/24	2/25	0	10/22	0/26	0
Osaka	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	6/24	0
Paris	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
Peking	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
Rangoon	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
Rome	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
San Francisco	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
Seoul	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
Shanghai	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
Singapore	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
Taipei	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
Tokyo	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

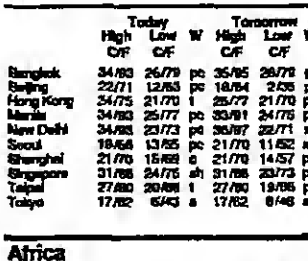


North America
The Northeast, including Boston and New York City, will be mainly dry and cool Friday into the weekend. Central Europe will be dry and seasonable. A slow-moving storm will bring cooler weather and thunderstorms to much of Turkey by the weekend. Oslo to Moscow will be dry and gradually milder.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	17/22	8/16	2	19/26	11/22	5h
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Frankfurt	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
Geneva	14/27	7/24	0	18/24	6/24	0
Helsinki	7/24	2/25	0	8/26	2/26	0
Istanbul	21/27	10/20	0	22/31	11/22	5h
Los Angeles	21/27	10/20	0	22/31	11/22	5h
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Peking	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
Rangoon	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
Rome	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
San Francisco	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
Seoul	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
Shanghai	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
Singapore	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
Taipei	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0
Tokyo	16/21	8/16	0	18/24	7/24	0

Legend: s=sunny, p=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, t=thunderstorms, r=rain, sl=snow, h=hail, an=arctic, n=ice, W=weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



Asia
North-central China, including Beijing will have dry, cool weather this weekend. Central Europe will be dry and seasonable. A slow-moving storm will bring cooler weather and thunderstorms to much of Turkey by the weekend. Oslo to Moscow will be dry and gradually milder.

Dallas	26/28	15/5	s	24/75	7/44	p
Deloit	14/57	1/24	p	17/82	7/44	p
Honolulu	27/80	19/68	a	28/24	22/71	p
Houston	27/80	18/61	i	25/82	19/86	c
Los Angeles	25/77	17/65	p	22/71	14/57	p
Miami	25/82	21/10	i	30/98	23/73	p
Minneapolis	17/62	9/32	p	17/62	7/44	p
Moscow	7/44	0/57	p	10/56	1/54	c
Nassau	26/82	22/71	p	28/94	22/71	p
New York	15/81	6/43	a	15/84	5/46	p
Phoenix	38/12	22/71	a	34/80	18/84	p
San Fran.	16/54	9/46	p	17/82	10/50	p
Seattle	17/62	7/44	p	14/57	7/44	p
Toronto	7/44	0/52	p	15/51	3/57	p
Washington	15/80	7/44	a	20/88	5/46	p